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CANADA TOWN

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

TO DESTROY LAND SPECULATION

UNDER THE PRESENT LAND SYSTEM IT IS MORE PROFITABLE IN WESTERN CANADA TO HOLD LAND IDLE THAN TO CULTIVATE AND IMPROVE IT. THE RESULT IS THAT MILLIONS OF ACRES OF WELL LOCATED AND FERTILE FARM LAND AND MANY THOUSANDS OF DESIRABLE HOME[illegible] ARE HELD VACANT BY SPECULATORS, WHILE FARMERS ARE COMPELLED TO GO MILES FROM THE RAILWAY AND CITY WORKERS TO LIVE IN OVERCROWDED TENEMENTS OR SEEK HOMES FAR FROM THEIR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT AND FOREGO SANITARY AND OTHER CONVENIENCES. THE ADOPTION OF THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES AS THE MEANS OF RAISING ALL REVENUES, FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL, WOULD MAKE IT UNPROFITABLE TO HOLD LAND IDLE, AND WOULD MAKE ALL LAND AVAILABLE FOR USE. THE DESTRUCTION OF LAND MONOPOLY AND LAND SPECULATION WOULD BE AN INCOMPARABLE BOON TO ALL PRODUCERS.

DECEMBER 18, 1912

WINNIPEG CANADA

Circulation over 26,000 weekly, being larger than that of any other farm journal in the Prairie Provinces

Raw Furs

Here is a reputable house where you can send your FURS, SKINS and PELTRIES with the knowledge that you will receive the very best prices obtainable. Established in 1898 by Mr. Richard M. Pierce, we have made gigantic strides in the Canadian West. The growth of our business necessitated the forming of a Limited Company and the taking of one of the most commodious premises in the City of Winnipeg in connection with the Fur Business. Mr. Pierce holds the position of Managing Director and every skin shipped in comes under his expert scrutiny. Consider this—we pay all express charges, remit in any form you request and you get absolute FAIR PRICE TREATMENT. Only under such conditions can a business expand. If you have not yet written for our price list "E," shipping tags, etc., you should do so immediately.

Profit by experience.—We are here to stay. We also handle Hides and Seneca Root.

PIERCE FUR CO., LTD.

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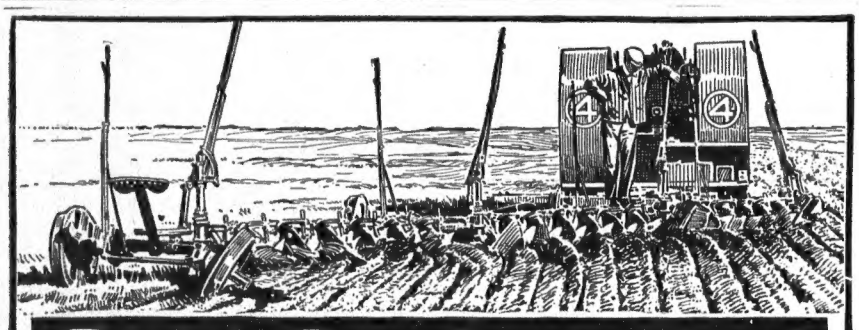

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When the manufacturer can afford to sell a farm tractor on approval, there's one thing certain—that he comes pretty near knowing that it will give satisfaction. He could give no more positive proof of his confidence. THE BIG FOUR "30" is the only tractor ever sold on approval. You give it a thorough trial in your own field and do not pay a cent for it until you have satisfied yourself that it will do all that is claimed for it. That's a pretty good way to buy a tractor.

WRITE NOW for our book "Some 1911 Records,"—tells you all about what other farmers have done with THE BIG FOUR "30."

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Paid-up Capital $5,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits 3,175,000
Total Assets, over 69,000,000

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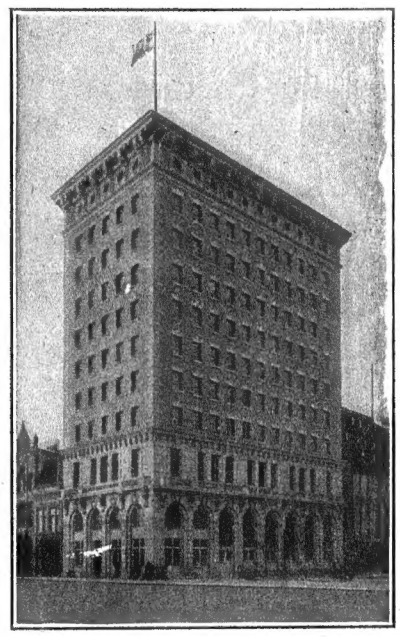

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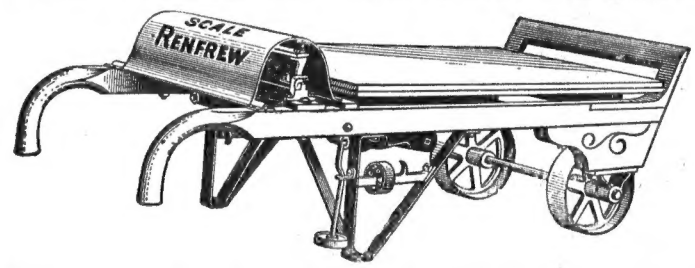
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Noise? About all the Ford makes is the praise it inspires. It's the silent car. It's silent because it's mechanically right. And its mechanical rightness has made it "the universal car"—serviceable, economical, long-lived. Better order yours to-day.

Every third car is a Ford. Nearly 180,000 have been sold and delivered. New prices—runabout $675—touring car $750—delivery car $775—town car $1000—with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.

Saving the Farmers' Profits the Mission of

THE "RENFREW" HANDY TWO-WHEEL TRUCK SCALE



¶ Daily loss,—that's what inaccurate scales mean to the farmer. Loss on everything he sells by weight.

¶ Stop it Now. Let the Renfrew do your weighing, and get every cent of profit on your produce THAT YOU SHOULD GET.

¶ "Renfrew" accuracy is guaranteed by the Canadian Government—which means protection against loss through underweighing.

¶ The Renfrew weighs anything from one pound to 2000 pounds,—and you can wheel it anywhere to what you want to weigh.

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Mail this Coupon Now for Free Booklet

"The Profit in the Last Ounce." It tells interestingly about the business side of farming,—and how money is saved with a Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

MAIL NOW COUPON

Please send me, free of charge, booklet "The Profit in the Last Ounce."

Name _____

Address _____

The Renfrew Scale Co., Renfrew

The Renfrew Scale Company

Renfrew - Ontario

AGENTS

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Calgary - - - - Reynolds & Jackson
Edmonton - - Race, Hunt & Giddy
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GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Volume V. December 18th, 1912 Number 25

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, $1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscription, $1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

PLANS FOR BIG CONVENTION

Winnipeg, Dec. 12.—The board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association held an important meeting Wednesday and yesterday in the association office, Winnipeg. The members of the board present were: R. C. Henders, Culross, president; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains; F. Simpson, Shoal Lake; R. McKenzie, secretary.

The principal part of the first day's proceedings was arranging for the annual convention which will be held in Brandon, Jan. 8, 9 and 10. The convention will open for the registration of delegates at 9 a.m. and commence at 10.30, in the City Hall, Brandon.

Convention Program

The afternoon of the first day will be devoted largely to the receiving of the president's address and the report of the directors, secretaries, auditors, and reports of committees. The evening meeting will be devoted to public addresses, at which it is expected that Mrs. Nellie McClung will give an address on political equality. Another address will be given on political economy; the speaker is not yet arranged definitely.

On Thursday morning grading of wheat and sample marketing will be taken up, when James Massie, the sampler and grader of the Grain Growers' Grain company, will give a demonstration of testing grain for moisture, and address the convention on sample marketing and inspection of grain.

Thursday afternoon will be taken up with election of officers and the consideration of resolutions dealing with wider markets, increase of British preference, and lowering of tariffs.

If satisfactory arrangements can be made the Grain Growers will hold a banquet on Thursday evening, where representatives of the city council, board of trade, railways, manufacturers, mercantile, agricultural, trades and labor council and sister organizations will be represented on the toast list. It is expected E. C. Drury, one of the leaders of the farmers' organization of Ontario, will reply to the toast of agriculture, and the relation of agriculture to economic and social questions.

Friday forenoon will be occupied by discussions on co-operative buying, direct legislation and single tax. The board made arrangements to place two organizers in the field during the winter months, with a view of having permanent organizers in the field continuously.

The following motions were agreed to:

"That we express our appreciation of the continued effort of W. F. Maclean, M.P., in parliament for reduction of the excessive rates in freight and passenger traffic, and especially for his exposure of the capitalization of railways in the present session of the House."

C.P.R. Stock Issue

"That we view with alarm the prevailing practice of the C.P.R. of periodically issuing stock shares to shareholders at a price largely below their market value, apparently without authority from parliament, or consent of the government, thus enormously increasing the capitalization of the road without providing any capital for extension, or betterments of its transportation facilities, furnishing a pretext for maintaining excessive freight charges for all time to provide interest on this inflated capital, and further, whatever justifications existed for granting aid to railways during the initial development of the country, it is our opinion that we have now reached a stage in the development of the country, when necessary transportation facilities can be provided on a strictly commercial basis, without any form of aid from governments."

Reciprocal Demurrage

"That this meeting of the directors of the Grain Growers' association views with satisfaction the action taken by D. D. Campbell before the board of railway commissioners, with regard to reciprocal demurrage as between the railway companies and the shipper, and believes that if the proposals of Mr. Campbell are conceded by the railway commission it would be an instalment of justice much appreciated by the shipper of farm produce in Western Canada."

LAURIER ADVOCATES STRONG CANADIAN NAVY

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 12.—A Canadian fleet for each of Canada's coasts with a super-Dreadnought as the centre of each fleet; the establishment of yards in Canada, and the building of ships as far as possible in Canada; the fleet to be manned as far as possible by Canadians and maintained by Canadians, ready to go to the aid of Britain in time of emergency, was announced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to parliament this afternoon as the proper policy of the Dominion to the Empire, and one which he will be prepared to enact if given the opportunity.

The announcement created a profound impression. The Liberals cheered and cheered again and again and when the Liberal chieftain concluded, "Rule Britannia" rolled out in deep chested tones which shook the timbered ceiling of the chamber. Parliament and the public showed as great an interest in Sir Wilfrid's declaration as in the naval announcement by Premier Borden.

The galleries of the House were jammed to suffocation. Distinguished outsiders were seated in the front row of the Chamber. Everyone was on the alert when the announcement was made and when Sir Wilfrid arose his striking figure arrested the attention of the great assembly and commanded instant attention.

The Liberal leader lost no time in getting to the core of the matter. Sir Wilfrid condemned the Borden policy of direct contribution as un-Canadian and un-British, and against the best future interests of the British Empire. He reviewed the naval program from its inception four years ago, and pointed to the inconsistencies of Premier Borden, Mr. Foster and other Conservative leaders. He concluded one of the greatest speeches of his career with an amendment to the Borden policy and expressing Parliament's want of confidence in the bill which the Conservative Government had brought in.

LAURIER'S AMENDMENT TO BORDEN NAVAL RESOLUTION

Sir Wilfrid to-day in Parliament moved the following amendment to Premier Borden's naval resolution:

"That all the words after the word 'that' be struck out and the following be substituted therefor: 'This House declines to concur in the said resolution and orders that the same be referred back to the committee with instructions to amend the same in the following particulars, namely: To strike out all the words after clause A and substitute therefor the following:

" 'The memorandum prepared by the board of admiralty on the general naval situation of the empire and com-

TRAPPERS! See our Advt. on page 19

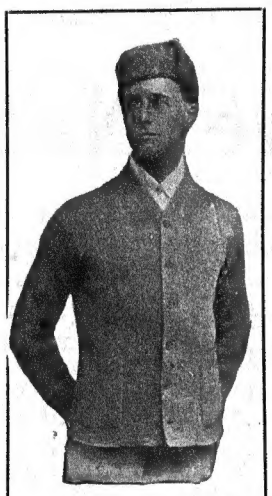
SPORTSMEN!

We have been practising scientific taxidermy for over a quarter of a century, and have mounted Moose, Elk and Deer Heads for all classes of people, from the working man up, including lords and barons.

GRAIN GROWERS! Let us mount your big game trophies for you. We can do it to your satisfaction. Many times Gold Medalists.

INDIAN CURIO CO.
Big Game Head Specialists
549 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

Jaeger Christmas Gifts



Is there anything in the limitless catalogue of goods offered for Christmas Gifts more suitable, more attractive and more appreciated than one of the following list of Jaeger Pure Wool Goods, which include something suitable for everybody?

Dressing Gowns Sweaters
Lounge Jackets Motor Coats
Hoods Gloves Waistcoats
Fleecy Caps Mufflers
Slippers Mitts
Dainty Garments for Infants, Etc.

At any Jaeger Store or Store where Jaeger Goods are sold

Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Co. Limited
364 PORTAGE AVENUE - WINNIPEG, MAN.
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Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER

WILD OAT SEPARATOR

We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats.

Perfect Separation of Oats from BARLEY or RYE for Seed.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich. & WINDSOR, Ont.
Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator
WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.
Grain Commission Merchants
328 Grain Exchange :: WINNIPEG :: Manitoba
You want results. We get them for you | Write for market quotations Send samples and ask for values
Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR," or "FORT WILLIAM"

municated to this House by the Right Honorable, the Prime Minister, on December 5, shows that several of the most important of the foreign powers have adopted a definite policy of rapidly increasing their naval strength.

"'That this condition has compelled the United Kingdom to concentrate its naval forces in home waters, involving the withdrawal of ships from the outlying portions of the empire.

"'That such withdrawal renders it necessary that Canada, without further delay, should enter actively upon a permanent policy of naval defence.

"'That any measure of Canadian aid to Imperial naval defence which does not embody a permanent policy of participation by ships owned, manned and maintained by Canada and contemplating construction as soon as possible in Canada, is not an adequate or satisfactory expression of the aspirations of the Canadian people in regard to naval defence, and is not an assumption by Canada of her fair share in the maintenance of the naval strength of the empire.

"'This House regrets to learn of the intention of the Government to indefinitely postpone the carrying out by Canada of a permanent naval policy.

"'It is the opinion of this House that measures should be taken at the present session to give effect actively and speedily to the permanent policy embodied in the naval service act of 1910, passed pursuant to the resolution unanimously approved by this House in March, 1909.

"'This House is further of the opinion that to increase in power and mobility the imperial navy, by the addition by Canada under the above act of two fleet units to be stationed on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada, respectively, rather than by a contribution of money or ships, is a policy best calculated to afford relief to the United Kingdom in respect to the burden of imperial naval defence, and in the words of the admiralty memorandum, to "restore greater freedom to the movements of the British squadrons in every sea and directly promote the security of dominions," and that the Government of Canada should take such steps as shall lead to the accomplishment of this purpose as speedily as possible.'"

TEXT OF BORDEN'S NAVAL BILL

An act to authorize measures for increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire.

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. From and out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding $35,000,000 for the purpose of immediately increasing the effective naval forces of the Empire.

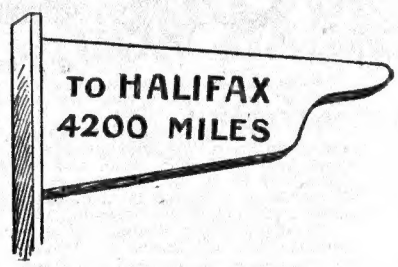
2. The said sum shall be used and applied under the direction of the Governor-in-Council in the construction and equipment of battleships or armored cruisers of the most modern and powerful type.

3. The said ships, when constructed and equipped, shall be placed by the Governor-in-Council at the disposal of His Majesty for the common defence of the Empire.

4. The said sum shall be paid, used and applied, and the said ships shall be constructed and placed at the disposal of His Majesty subject to such terms, conditions and arrangements as may be agreed upon between the Governor-in-Council and His Majesty's Government.

Nine French hamlets on the German frontier are still engaged in paying off their respective shares of the indemnity of 1870. When the French government was called upon to pay the indemnity it was arranged that every town in the country should pay its share, varying anywhere from £500 to £250,000. At the end of forty-two years the nine villages are still in arrears. Several of them are bankrupt, and they have appealed to the state.

IMPORTANT
To our Subscribers
DON'T FORGET TO READ PAGE 31 OF THIS ISSUE



STAND below the little white sign post at Alberni, Vancouver Island, you Canadians, and see this sturdy Canadian car as she completes her journey from Halifax, with her front paws in the Pacific. You will then pardon our pride in this achievement,—this trail blazing for the All-Red National Highway. In the trip of this stock car there's a meaning for you—the average man.

That the extra strength—extra capacity—extra reliability—demonstrated so conclusively—there is shown the car of minimum upkeep—the car of any weather or road condition—the car of permanent investment. We have preached and we now have proved that $1 more spent in the factory saves $10 on the road

Reo Is The Natural Car

Here is the family car fast enough for the men folks—simple enough for the women folks.

Driving a Reo is as natural and unconscious as breathing or walking.

Seated on the left side—next to passing traffic—all controls are below your hand in the shape of cane handle. There is no reaching or straining at levers. The Reo control is as easy and natural as walking with a cane. Merely a movement of 3 inches each of four ways shifts every gear. The cane handle is close to the seat—does not obstruct either fore door. Both brakes are operated by the feet instinctively. Car can be stopped without taking a hand from the wheel.

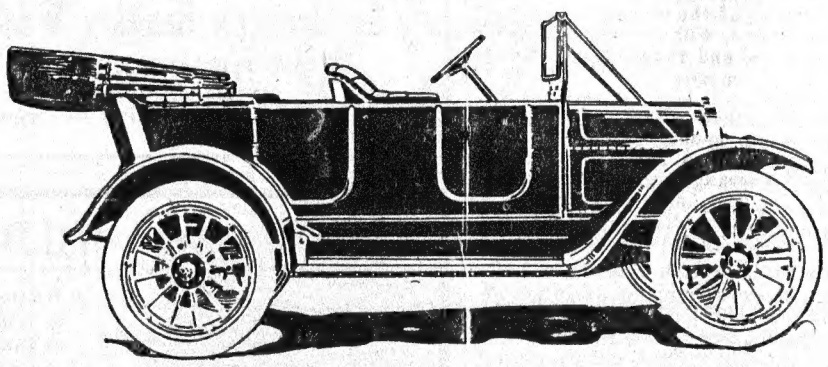
There is no cranking. The Gray and Davis positive action self-starter is powerful enough to propel the car 2 miles without engine if necessary—in zero weather, if need be.

Five lights—one in rear, two flush with dash board and two searchlights—are operated from the seat.

Reo 1913 Cars, with 2 or 5 Passenger Bodies, each $1,750, f.o.b. St. Catharines

Send your name for the Story of the Transcontinental Trip of the "All-Red" Route Reo

Over sand hills and mountains—through gumbo and muskeg



Reo 1913 Touring Car, $1,750 f.o.b. St. Catharines

The Reo Sales Company, Limited

General Sale Agents for Dominion

The Reo Motor Car Co., Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

Plews Automobile Co., 60 Princess St., Winnipeg.
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W. R. Lavery, Newdale, Man.
T. B. Mitchell, Virden, Man.
Portage Garage Co., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Reliance Machine & Motor Co., Brandon, Man.
James Winram, Pilot Mound, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 18th, 1912

WE CAN AT LEAST PROTEST

The two political naval policies are now public and no human power can prevent the people of Canada being taxed $35,000,000 to build a navy. Even though the expenditure is decided upon it is still not out of place to consider why this huge tax is necessary in an age of peace, when the tendency is towards more peace. The memorandum prepared by the British Admiralty for the Canadian Government makes two things abundantly clear. First, there is no emergency, and, second, Britain intends to keep her own navy sufficient for her own needs, entirely independent of what Canada may do. It would be folly for Britain to do otherwise. The possibility, therefore, of the Empire being in danger has been settled. It then resolves itself into a Canadian question, no matter which of the political policies we consider. We hear that our self-respect demands a navy, that we must protect our trade routes, that we must prepare for foreign invasion and many other similar arguments. In Canada to a greater extent than to any other country in the world there is an element that stands to profit enormously by every public expenditure. This is due to the fact that we raise our revenues by a protective Tariff. No one now has the hardihood to deny that for every dollar of revenue raised two dollars additional are taxed out of the people by the protected interests, and divided up by the Triple Alliance—Banks, Railways and Manufacturers. Thus it is perfectly clear that this Triple Alliance will favor every huge expenditure the political parties can think of. And it is this same Triple Alliance that leads in the waving of the flag and shouting the national anthem. They are the only ones who stand to make money out of their protestations of loyalty. They also will reap a harvest of tin pot titles as an additional reward. But what of those in Canada who are today being taxed to the very limit of endurance? What of those who live in poverty though within sight of the castles of the rich in every Canadian city? What of those who struggle on our Western frontiers? What do they need of a navy? The common people of Canada have never asked for a navy. The talk of protecting trade routes is sheer nonsense, as is the talk of foreign invasion. There is no foreign enemy that we need fear half as much as our own made-in-Canada Barons of Privilege. Let us not be led astray by the flag waving and loyalty shouting of the politicians. The money will be voted and the people will be taxed, but we should have the moral courage to enter our protest and thus make a start towards a saner time, when Canada will move towards peace and goodwill towards men. The two policies should be put to a referendum, where the people may decide, and have the matter settled once and for all.

Captain R. P. Harvey, of the Royal Berks Regiment, England, and a member of the special reserve, passed through Winnipeg recently in the course of an extended tour of the United States and Canada. The captain was most emphatic in his declaration that war between Britain and Germany must come and the sooner the better. Winnipeg has had several visitors of this sort during the past few months. It seems surpassingly strange that so many patriots who live in hourly expectation of "the inevitable war" should indulge in leisurely and protracted tours of sight-seeing to the uttermost parts of the earth, thousands of miles distant from the post of duty. Either they do not look for war as soon as they claim or else they are indulging in a new and curious course of preparation.

TARIFF LESSONS FROM THE STATES

Of all the causes leading to the Democratic sweep in their presidential elections, the one that lay most deeply in the national mind was revolt against the extortion of the tariff. President-elect Wilson put to the very forefront of his campaign the ringing message to cut out privilege by doing away with the favors conferred on a few by the high tariff. The American voters were not left to accept any man's word as to the effects of protection. A special agent was sent to London, where he actually purchased a long list of standard American-made articles in common use. Without exception these goods sold at a lower price in London than in New York, although all were manufactured in the United States. The following table shows the startling results of this shopping tour:—

	London. Price.	N. Y. Price.	Excess N. Y. Price.
Mouse trap	.02	.05	.03
Metal polish (Sterling), per box	.04	.05 or .10	.01-.06
Lubricating oil (Three-in-One), small size	.09	.10	.01
Lubricating oil (Three-in-One), large size	.18	.25	.07
No. 10 meat chopper (Enterprise)	1.57	2.25	.68
Alarm clock (Ansonia Pirate)	.85	1.00	.15
Axe, 3-lb. (Collins)	1.10	1.35	.25
Hammer (claw), 28 oz., (Smythe)	.50	.66	.16
Hammer (claw), about 2 lbs. (Atha Tool Co.)	.58	.75	.17
Meat chopper No. 20 (Sargent & Co.)	.93	1.50	.57
Men's shoes (black, Walkover)	2.56	4.00 5.00	1.44 2.44
Men's shoes (tan, Walkover)	4.05	5.00	.95
Shoes, ladies' (Aborn)	2.20	3.50	1.30
Shaving stick (Williams)	.18	.20	.02
Wooden washboard	.13	.25	.12
Hatchet No. 2, shingling (Collins)	.57	.66	.09
Ladies' cotton stockings	.13	.25	.12
Ladies' knitted combination	.36	.60	.24
Child's jumper dress	.93	1.25	.32
Ladies' woollen dress	2.84	5.00	2.16
Ladies' serge dress	4.62	10.00	5.38
Ladies' velveteen dress	5.00	10.00	5.00
Ladies' lawn petticoat	.72	.98	.26
Boy's undershirt, all wool	.47	.89	.42
Boy's cotton shirt	.36	.48	.12
Man's undershirt, all wool	.61	1.50	.89
Man's drawers, all wool	.71	1.50	.79
Knitted mercerized scarf	.13	.25	.12
Silk scarf	.24	.50	.26
Ladies' shoes	1.68	2.49	.81
Men's shoes	2.17	3.49	1.32
Boys' working shoes	1.09	2.00	.91
Boys' suit, all wool	3.93	8.00	4.67
Man's suit, all wool	5.82	12.00	6.18
Man's overcoat, all wool	5.11	10.00	4.89
Man's suit, made to order (highest grade tailor)	25.65	45.00	19.35
Ladies' long coat, all wool	5.22	10.00	4.78
Witch hazel soap (Corona)	.06	.10	.04
Vaseline, tin (Chesebrough)	.02	.05	.03
Camphor ice, round tins (Chesebrough)	.02	.05	.03
Cold cream, tin (Chesebrough)	.04	.10	.06
Perfume, small bottle (Colgate)	.02	.10	.08
Jar cold cream, No. 5 (Colgate)	.24	.25	.01
Tar soap, (Dusky Diamond)	.06	.10	.04
Scouring soap (Bon Ami)	.06	.10	.04
Whist playing cards	.24	.25	.01
Split cane fishrod	.95	1.00	.05
Reel (Hendry)	.48	.75	.27
Breakfast food (Force)	.12	.15	.03
Scouring soap (Sapolio)	.06	.10	.04
Playing cards (Goldfitte)	.24	.38	.14
Playing cards (Ixion)	.15	.20	.05
Salmon (Anchor Brand)	.17	.18	.01
Salmon (Precious Brand)	.17	.25	.08
Playing cards (Mascot and Bicycle)	.24	.25	.01
Glace Gloves, Men's (Dents)	.45	1.00	.55
Shoe polish, pad and brush (Nugget)	.36	.40	.04

It will be seen that in ladies' woollen and serge dresses, in boys' suits and in men's woollen suits, underwear and gloves, American made goods were sold to Londoners at less than half the price of these same goods when sold in New York. Surely this makes plain that the common plea of the tariff barons about either the necessity or the benefits of Protection is just so much buncombe. Protection translated into terms of actual marketing in London and New York means a legalized system whereby the consumers at home may be taxed anywhere up to three or four times the price foreigners pay for the self-same goods. Is it any wonder the American nation rose in its might against the Republican party of high tariff? All this has a lesson for Canada. If our protected interests do not extort the same gains from Canadian consumers it is only because the tariff does not allow so much plunder. They take all they can get and are continually lobbying Parliament for more. Canada will be well-advised in avoiding the tariff mistakes of the United States and in seeking the welfare of the people generally rather than the fortunes of a clique of tariff favorites.

FOOD TRUSTS IN CANADA

One of the chief factors in the increase in the cost of living, which most consumers are finding hard to bear, is the monopoly in canned goods. A few years ago the farmers in Ontario founded and successfully operated several canning factories along co-operative lines. None of these co-operative factories now remain in the hands of the farmers. The Canners' Combine which controls practically the whole Canadian trade, forced them out of business. Just how this was done is stated by the latest issue of the "Canadian Co-operator" in the following terms:

> "Those co-operative farmers had sufficient capital at their command to meet the legitimate needs of their respective factories. They were in a position to supply from their farms all the raw material necessary for the successful operation of their undertakings. They had not, however, the organized demand of the consumers, nor had they the millions at their backs to maintain a price-cutting war for supremacy if such were entered upon; a use of capital which, while being immoral is nevertheless tolerated by the state."

The result was that the farmers in many cases had to sell their factories to the Canners' Combine, and the people in consequence must pay whatever the trust dictates. What those prices are to the western farmers was given by a Guide correspondent recently as 20 and 25 cents per quart can of tomatoes, and 15 cents for a pint can of peas or corn. The profits pouring into the pockets of the combine magnates may be judged from the fact that a bushel of good tomatoes will make from ten to twelve cans, whereas the farmers who raise them are paid only 25 cents per crate of sixty pounds, subject to being docked on much the same principle as grain grading. This means that the trust extorts from the consumers $1.50 or more for goods which have cost them 20 cents or thereabouts, which would seem to leave a snug margin above the cost of canning. Yet when the Canners' Combine was under investigation in the Dominion Parliament, there were no fewer than three of the members directly interested in preserving intact the monopoly now enjoyed, and any adverse action was effectively staved off. This is only another instance to back home the truth that in order to look after their own interests and offer any effectual opposition to the special interests in food combines as in other enterprices, the farmers themselves must have their own representatives on the floor of Parliament.

DON'T FORGET YOUR BALLOT

The Guide Referendum, the ballot of which appeared in our last issue, has already met with a generous response. But we should like to urge on any of our readers who have as yet failed to mark their ballots, to send them in without delay. Several have clipped announcements of the referendum and have filled in their answers and mailed them to The Guide. The only vote which will count, however, is the official ballot published in the issue of Dec. 11. The Referendum is a simple thing in itself, and yet if our readers respond whole-heartedly, it should do a power of good for the farmers' cause. If the farmers of Western Canada, wincing under the burden of oppressive conditions, are waiting for help to come of itself, they are leaning on a wisp of hay. Reform has never come without work, and hard work at that. If one only stops to think a moment of the injustices weighing most heavily on the Canadian farmers, he will see why work, rather than mere wishes, will be necessary to right matters. What are the abuses which are robbing the people of their earnings? The protective tariff is one burden, which its beneficiaries are finding it harder every day to mask under any of the disguises adopted in the past. But Protection will not disappear of itself. Just because it is unjust to the mass of people by pillaging them for the enrichment of the protected manufacturers, the greed of those beneficiaries will lead them to fight to the last ditch against the cancelling of their privileges. The same motive of cupidity will cause the railways to battle for continued oppression by high freight rates. The bankers will not resign without a struggle the power now enjoyed to fleece the needy farmer ten or twelve per cent. The land speculator, permitted by our present system to grow rich while retarding the country's development by holding land out of use, will not see his easy money returned to the people without a desperate struggle. The dishonest and self-seeking politicians will not voluntarily outlaw themselves, and so may be counted on to line up to a man against Direct Legislation. No, reforms must arise from the people, not from the powers that be. By showing the country where they stand on the eight vital questions of The Guide Referendum, the organized farmers have it in their power to give a good strong pull for justice and common rights.

PROTECTION AND WAR

Protection goes hand in hand with war. A system of trade restrictions has more than once got its start as an expedient to pay off war debts. This was the case in the United States after the Civil War of 1861-65. The protective doctrine, moreover, fosters racial and national animosities. "Foreigner" is a word ever in the mouths of Protectionists. A tariff to hit the foreigner is ever their aim. The fact that protection inevitably hurts the home consumer rather than the foreigner or that it is really the fellow-citizen rather than the alien who pays the duty does not lessen the blame of protectionists in constantly arousing feelings of strife and envy to support the theories. Free Trade, on the contrary, implies, first of all, the common brotherhood of nations, instead of the sharp and bitter classifying of every one except those living in one's own country, as outsiders and foreigners. The prosperity of one's native land, according to protectionist dogma, is dependent upon getting the better of other nations and to just the extent that foreign countries can be made to buy our goods, and can be prevented from selling to us goods in return, to just that extent are we said to prosper. Free Trade means an open door to the world, international equality, a square deal for all. Protection is a muddled system of special privileges, both within the nation and in foreign trade relations. It calls for concessions, favors and bonuses from the cradle to the grave. A protected nation approaches a foreign market in the hope of getting some special favors which will give it an unfair advantage over its commercial rivals. This, in itself, is a confession of weakness. Free Trade Britain is always satisfied with impartial justice; "the open door," giving all other nations an equal chance with herself. Can any one who looks over the sordid history of commercial bickerings, sharp practice and trickery, doubt that if the fair and square free trade attitude prevailed among all the great powers, good will would be as general as it is now rare? Protection is also linked with war by the devotion of the same worshippers. Is it only a coincidence that the Jingo is almost invariably the high protectionist? No, it is not merely chance that throws these two classes together. The out-and-out protectionist spits blood and fire whenever he finds "foreign" goods coming into the country. From shutting out these foreigners by force of tariffs to shutting them out by force of arms is an easy step and the protectionist generally finds himself a Jingo. The tariff beneficiaries likewise have apparently entered into a working compact with the dogs of war. Let the people but begin to feel the burden of protection and start devising measures to lower the cost of living and the protected manufacturers and allied interests give the sleeping dogs of war a gentle kick and a knowing wink. Thereupon nothing can be heard throughout the land but the baying, barking and yelping of the war dogs, and lo! we are in the midst of another war scare. The people are turned away from considering the evils of protection and the tariff barons go on robbing the consumers for another year or so, until another red herring war scare must be drawn across the trail. Both wars and war scares should be laid at the door of Protection more often than most of us realize.

As a result of the vote taken on December 9, the Hail Insurance Act will go into effect in Saskatchewan next year in about 90 municipalities. The scheme provides for a levy of four cents an acre on all farm lands within the participating municipalities, and compensation up to $5 per acre will be paid in case of loss by hail. The act will be administered by a commission, two-thirds of the members of which will be appointed by a convention of the reeves of participating municipalities. A good feature of the act is the provision that vacant lands will be taxed for hail insurance at the same rate as land which is under crop, speculators being thus compelled to bear a portion of the loss caused by hail.

While the two great political parties are proclaiming the merits of their respective naval policies and singing Rule Britannia in the House of Commons, there is a danger that public attention will be diverted from other matters which more vitally affect the everyday life of the people. Pickpockets take advantage of great national demonstrations to ply their nefarious trade, and the tariff barons are attempting to secure an increase of duties while public interest is centred on the navy question. It's all right to wave the flag and shout "Hurrah!" but it is well to watch that you are not being robbed while doing so.

The Barons of Privilege in Toronto say that Canada is prosperous. Let them go to some of the dwellers in the poverty stricken homes of Toronto and ask if Canada is prosperous. The prosperity of a nation is the prosperity of the citizens. The present excessive prosperity of some of our citizens is founded upon the poverty of others.

Congratulations to Lethbridge, the most progressively governed city in Canada. Lethbridge already raises all its revenues by the taxation of unimproved land values, and it has now adopted the commission form of government, with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. Lethbridge will assuredly prosper.

When brother was fighting brother in the bloody civil war in the United States the protected interests took advantage of the public calamity to have the tariff doubled and trebled. If Canada is forced into the vortex of huge naval expenditures our protected interests will do the same thing. It is time for sober thought.

Germany has an airship capable of carrying a crew of eighteen men on a four-days' trip. On her trial voyage she dropped a third of a ton of explosives on a huge raft and destroyed it. By the time Canada's navy is built, Dreadnoughts will be an easy prey to military airships.

The cost of living continues to climb. A committee of the Toronto Board of Trade declares that tariffs, trusts, land monopoly and big armies and navies are among the causes. Hear, hear. That's the most sensible thing we have heard from Toronto for a long time.

A $35,000,000 naval tax means an average of $5 for every man, woman and child in Canada, and those who are poorest will pay the most proportionately. Surely the people who pay should be allowed a voice. A referendum is the only method of securing the voice of the people.

Replies to our referendum vote are not coming in as fast as they should. Many of our readers are neglecting to mark their ballots. No matter whether you favor or oppose the questions asked mark your ballot and send it along at once.

"In ten years or less the development of aircraft will make war unthinkable," says the Toronto Globe, and then holds up both hands for the policy of huge naval preparation.

We would be glad to hear from any farmers who are suffering from car shortage. It is only through publicity that our problems can be solved, and The Guide is devoted entirely to the problems of the country.

The vote of $35,000,000 for a navy now means steadily increasing votes in the future. Canada will soon be rushed into the crushing race for naval armament that is now grinding millions in Europe into deeper poverty.

The present prospect of the settlement of the Balkan-Turkish war shows what may be done towards peace when the great powers lend their influence.

The great growth of Britain's trade is convincing proof that free trade does not mean any ruination of industries. The poverty in Britain is not due to free trade.

The manufacturers are at Ottawa lobbying for an increase in the woollen duties, which are now 35 per cent. They want bigger profits, even if poor people have to freeze.

Why not have a referendum on the navy? Those who have to pay the bill should say how the money is to be spent.

If you have not yet voted in The Guide referendum, do it now. The official ballot will be found only in The Guide of Dec. 11.

If an election is forced on the question of the navy what becomes of the tariff question?

Old Maje Departs

By Ben Blow

"Johnny!"

No answer.

"John-nee!"

Still no answer.

"You John, git up!"

Johnny Simmons writhed beneath the bed clothes and evidenced returning consciousness with weary yawns.

"John!" An explosive quality in this utterance warned Johnny that a visit from his father was imminent. Not being anxious for this dénouement, he slid one leg out from the covers and answered sleepily:

"All right, I'm gittin' up."

Downstairs his mother, bustling about the kitchen, reviewed the events of the day before. "My land!" she declared, in conclusion, "I jest can't understand boys at all."

"King Solomon couldn't neither," replied her husband, polishing his face with the roller-towel. "But I reckon it's natural for 'em to fight; every one o' them seems to need jist so much fightin', an' the sooner he gits it over with, the sooner it's done."

Presently Johnny appeared, yawned prodigiously, grunted an inarticulate "Good mornin'," gave his face a lick and a promise instead of a real washing, and then sat down at the table, where he engaged himself pleasantly with a huge bowl of mush and milk.

Mrs. Simmons regarded him with the usual fond indulgence of mothers, and commented upon an iridescent eye. "My land, Johnny!" she said. "Did your eye pain you any? It's all swelled up and black."

"Jest felt kind o' puffy," was the answer. "It couldn't hurt me none, becuz I plastered it with mud."

Mrs. Simmons was so busy meditating upon the need for war that she let this testimonial to the emollient properties of mud pass without comment.

"Land sakes," she continued, "why don't you quit your fightin'? What good does it do you, anyway?"

"Don't do him no good, and don't do but mighty little harm," interposed Johnny's father. "It's natural, under the circumstances; for any time a boy moves into a new town, he's bound to do considerable fightin', an' he don't get settled till they's a general understanding all round."

This philosophic remark explained succinctly the conflict of the day before. Undoubtedly, the kingdom of boyhood is a tilting field, where the latest comer must measure and establish his prowess by dint of arms; and this was precisely what Johnny had been doing.

"I reckon he's a-goin' to leave me alone," he said, referring to his antagonist of the day before. "He found he'd bit off more than he could chaw."

"Maybe he did an' maybe he didn't," said Deacon Simmons, rising from the table. "But anyhow, you come on out an' do your chores."

Thus abjured, Johnny repaired to his task, making the bucksaw screech dismally to prove the heart-breaking nature of the toil. Back of the woodshed his father, tinkering with a cultivator, heard the noise and exploded. "Dog rat it! John!" he yelled, "go git some bacon rind an' grease that saw up, an' quit your monkeyin'. It squalls like a cat with its tail caught in a door."

With utter promptitude, Johnny abandoned his labors with the bucksaw, and disappeared in search of bacon rind. When he came forth again, after what might well be designated an undue interval, he found Whitey Wilkins, perched upon the fence, awaiting him.

"Hey!" said Whitey. "I jest seen Fatty Peters. Old Maje is awful sick. Le's go an' see him die."

"I wisht I could," responded Johnny, yearningly, "but I reckon I can't. I got this wood to saw."

At this moment Johnny's father, made suspicious by the inactivity of the bucksaw and the sound of voices, came from behind the woodshed with words of caution and advice. "Don't you sneak off no place, John," he said. "It's goin' to take considerable elbow-grease to saw that wood up; an' the sooner you git at it, the sooner you're liable to git it done."

The truth of this was so apparent that Johnny fell upon the wood pile with something approximating fervor, and developed an amazing burst of speed. Indeed, he sawed so furiously as to arouse a spirit of emulation within the breast of Whitey Wilkins, inciting him at length to ask if he couldn't saw "a while."

"Oh, I don't know," answered Johnny. "I reckon I'd better go ahead an' do it. I want to git it done."

"Can't nobody make a bucksaw zip any faster than I kin when I'm a mind to," avowed Whitey, somewhat indignant at the aspersion concealed in Johnny's speech.

"You le'me try it an' just set around an' watch, an' you'll see some sawin', you betcher life."

Influenced by this assurance of ability, Johnny passed the bucksaw over to Whitey, who grasped it and descended upon the wood pile with tremendous fury, first spitting on his hands.

"That ain't so dog-goned fast," said Johnny, in derogation of Whitey's manful efforts. "You'd better let me take it an' git it done."

This suggestion made Whitey cling to the bucksaw with still more zeal. "Le'me alone," he protested. "I'm gittin' limbered up a little. Jest watch me bust things open now."

And so, amid much debate, a speed contest was initiated, first one boy sawing and then the other, with the result that the wood box was filled in quite unprecedented time.

The task completed, Whitey and Johnny withdrew, discreetly silent, lest Deacon Simmons should dig up other chores, and as they went, old Maje—his general biography, his vast prowess as a coon dog—served Whitey as a subject for conversation.

Johnny was deeply interested. "I wonder if he knows he's a-goin' to die?" he inquired, finally. "I wonder what he thinks about it, if he does?"

"Knows he can't help it none, I reckon," asserted Whitey, "an' it stands to reason he ain't a-feelin' well if he is sick."

"I kind o' think that Fatty must be feelin' bad about it, too," declared Johnny, with a somewhat melancholy air.

"He ain't feelin' half as bad as Maje is, I betcher that," said Whitey. "An' as fur as I'm c'neerned, I guess old Maje knows he's a-goin' to die. You take any dog when he gits sick. What does he do? He goes out an' hunts up some dog-grass, an' he eats it, an' he keeps on a-eatin' it till he gits well. If he knows he's sick enough to need some dog-grass, he's pretty likely to know he's goin' to die."

VISCOUNT HALDANE AND LORD ROBERTS

The Right Hon. the Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor of England, formerly Secretary of State for War, and the Right Hon. Earl Roberts, one of Great Britain's most distinguished soldiers. Lord Roberts is a great believer in compulsory military training, and declares that the German menace is a very real danger.

This conclusion, developed along the lines of pure deduction, was followed by a period of silence, as the boys trudged on, dwelling upon the mystery of life. Above them the sun was bright in the heavens. Drifting with majestic slowness, great fleecy clouds piled themselves into fantastic figures in the sky. The fragrance of flowers, the hum of bees, the minor monotone of distant bird song blended to make the world a place where life was pleasant. But Johnny Simmons and Whitey Wilkins sensed no perfume from the flowers, felt no sunshine, heard no birds' songs—for old Maje was dying.

"Geewhillikins!" ejaculated Whitey, all of a sudden. "If there ain't Reddy Waters and Billy Day a-comin' down the road."

All memory of Maje promptly departed, and Johnny, looking up, beheld a sight that pleased his soul. Two urchins, one small and dark, one larger and red-headed, came slowly on, kicking up fluffy clouds of dust. And as they drew closer, the larger one—no other than Reddy Waters, the vanquished of the day before—held his right arm extended at full length above his head with the first and second fingers of his hand spread into a V, the while he produced a shrill, ear-splitting noise through his front teeth.

"Come on," said Whitey, forgetting the fidelity of dogs in general and the fact that old Maje was preparing to sail unknown seas. "Say, come on, Reddy Waters wants us to go in swimmin'. Say, why don't you an' him make friends?"

"I'd jest as lief as not," replied Johnny. "I kin lick him, an' he knows I kin lick him; ain't nothin' to keep us from bein' friends."

The truth of this remark became quite apparent when Reddy Waters and Billy Day arrived. With becoming modesty, due to the fact that he was the youngest member of the party, Billy mumbled an inarticulate salutation, while Reddy, his face set off by a scratched-up nose and an iridescent eye, regarded his late adversary with admiration and respect and said: "Hello!"

"Hullo y'rself, an' see how y' like it," responded Johnny cordially. "Say, come on, le's go in swimmin'. Is the water warm?"

Resigning at once from leadership, acknowledging defeat, but harboring no malice, Reddy replied: "Warm? It's hot enough to almost scald y'r skin off. Say, le's see who kin git there first."

No thoughts of Maje intruded to disturb—of Maje alone and hungering for the presence of his friends. The race began. Down the road, shoulder to shoulder, went Johnny Simmons and Reddy Waters, kicking up unheard of quantities of dust, while in the ruck ploughed Billy Day and Whitey Wilkins, laboring beneath youth's limitations but howling and whooping with the very joy of life.

Strain as he might, neither racer could gain advantage until Reddy, swerving suddenly, disappeared into the by-path that led down to the swimming hole. Crashing through bushes, Johnny followed, only to find his adversary waiting for him on the bank. His face was wet and streaming, his freckles fairly seemed to flame and crackle; but triumph filled his heart with joy.

"Je-ru-sa-lem!" said Johnny, gasping. "I never seen no feller could run like you."

"I kin git out and streak it some, can't I?" inquired Reddy, proudly. "But I ain't sure yet if I kin outrun you every time or not."

This admission, intended to bring about a definite conclusion of peace, was effective, and students of psychology may well devote a passing thought to the boy diplomacy displayed.

When Whitey Wilkins and Billy Day arrived upon the scene, both smeared with dust and panting, they saw a truly pleasing and satisfying sight. Middle deep in the ooze that fringed the swimming hole sat Johnny Simmons and Reddy Waters, engaged in decorating each other's bodies with fanciful figures traced by muddy hands. With frenzied speed the newcomers cast off the curse of clothing, and splash! they too went bellywhacks into the water, as naked and unashamed as if newly born. A water-splashing fight ensued, and mud was "pasted;" and Reddy Waters—

Continued on Page 23

Britain's Greatest Victory

1838-1847

By J. A. Stevenson

ARTICLE V.

Peel Forced to Resign

The League was in the seventh year of its task. In 1839 their subscription list had only reached £5,000; in 1840 it had risen to £8,000; in 1843 the council raised £50,000 and by 1845 they were securing over £100,000, but the outlook was scarcely encouraging. Peel's manipulation of the tariff, aided by two fine harvests, had brought about a revival of trade. The general distress which had helped the agitation had vanished; both trade and revenue were in good condition and pauperism had abated. The price of corn, too, had gone done from 61 shillings in 1843 to 45 shillings, thereby providing a demonstration of the truth of the Cobdenites' contention, that a moderate price of food was a necessary condition for good wages and plentiful trade. "The present state of our finances and manufactures," said Cobden, "is an illustration of the truth of free trade doctrines."

Tenant Farmers were Bankrupt

The League continued its meetings, which were still thronged, and held a great bazaar at Covent Garden in London. Amid the temporary prosperity the tenant farmers did not prosper. Half the small farmers in Devonshire were insolvent and a deputation from Norfolk farmers waited upon the Prime Minister to put their case for relief. Some of the landlord party proposed to apply the surplus revenue to relieve the land interests and in the discussion that followed it was made clear that tariff protection was not saving and could not save the farmers, however much it might help the landlords, and it was also shown that abundant food stimulated the manufacturers and promoted the comfort to the whole body of the working classes. Cobden helped in this result by one magnificent speech in connection with which a famous incident was related which was said to signify Peel's final conversion to free trade. While Cobden was speaking, Peel had followed every sentence with careful attention and had taken plentiful notes. As the argument proceeded his face grew more and more solemn. At length he crumpled up his notes and was heard by a friend, who was close by, to say to his colleague, Mr. Sidney Herbert, who sat next him, "You must answer this for I cannot." Peel was a man who might be described as possessing a receptive mind and Cobden's commanding grasp of the entire policy of free trade gradually obtained a complete hold over the Premier's mind and kept it by an irresistible fascination.

Free Trade a System

In Cobden's hands free trade was not an expedient, but a principle, not a doctrine, but a system. "The high price of commodities," said Cobden, "may spring from two causes; a temporary, fleeting and retributive high price produced by scarcity; or a permanent and natural high price, produced by prosperity." The price of wool, for example, had been highest when the importation was greatest, it sprang from the prosperity of the consumers. Peel therefore took the "least comprehensive and statesmanlike view of his measures when he proposed to lower prices, instead of aiming to maintain them by enlarging the circle of exchange." Prices would take care of themselves without detriment to the consumer, provided only that the stream of commodities were allowed to flow freely and without artificial interruption.

In 1845 Disraeli declared that the government had not lost the confidence of the country, but in Cobden hope for the future had become strong again. He stated that the aristocracy were alive to the impossibility of maintaining the Corn Laws and were prepared to abolish them when the time came in some season of distress. "That distress may soon come," he said, "three weeks of showery weather, when the wheat is in bloom or ripening, would repeal these Corn Laws." But he was indignant at the statesmanship which left the industrial scheme of a country like Britain to stand or fall on the changes of the weather.

Cobden Nearly Retires

Unhappily at this period Cobden's affairs were in a state of acute financial embarrassment and a crisis in his business was imminent. He was told that if he persisted in neglecting his business certain ruin was before him; he must retire from public life at once. He felt that the battle was nearly won, but his private responsibilities were great and he resolved to abandon public life. He wrote a letter to Mr. Bright, who was then travelling in Scotland and described his position and the resolve he had taken. The letter found Mr. Bright at Inverness, in the North of Scotland. It was the wettest autumn in the memory of man and the rain came over the hills in a constant downpour for days. It was the rain that rained away the Corn Laws by ruining the harvest and Cobden realized its effects. He wrote to Bright to burn what he had written and the order was obeyed. Bright came south and on reaching Manchester, with the aid of one or two friends, procured enough money to tide over Cobden's difficulties.

Lord John Russell a Convert

The autumn of 1845 marks the decisive steps in the greatest of all commercial revolutions. Disquieting news began to come from Ireland and it became certain that the potato crop and the corn harvest alike had become a disastrous failure. By the middle of October the fear of famine had become imminent and Peel wrote to Graham that the only effectual remedy was the removal of the tariff on food imports, there still being a duty of 18 shillings a quarter in Ireland. There were cabinet meetings and a marked divergence of policies. Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and Sir James Graham supported the Premier; Lord Stanley and the Duke of Wellington, supported by the other members of the cabinet, dissented. Both sides were well aware how difficult it would be to reimpose the corn duties once they were taken off. On the 6th of November the ministry separated without coming to any decision. On November 22 Lord John Russell, the leader of the Whigs, sent a famous letter from Edinburgh where he was staying to his constituents in London. He pointed out the dilatory tactics of the government and declared that delay was fatal. He asked all the electors to unite and put an end to a system which had been proved to be a blight on commerce, the bane of agriculture, the source of bitter division among classes, the cause of penury, fever, mortality and crime among the people. The Edinburgh letter was the formal announcement that Lord John Russell and the Whigs had come round to Cobden's program—the winning of free trade by agitation. Their adhesion made the victory of the League certain. Peel again pressed the Cabinet to consider the whole question of protection and adopt some measure of relief, but Lord Stanley was intractable and others were almost as hostile. Accordingly Peel felt it his duty to resign on December 5, and for a fortnight the country was without a responsible administration.

The C.P.R. and Melon Cutting

By John W. Ward

NOTE—This is the Second of a series of articles dealing with the History and Financing of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "Melon Cutting" is here explained, and from the facts contained in this article, our readers will be able to understand one of the reasons for high freight rates.—Ed.

The C.P.R. was completed to the Pacific coast in 1886, and a regular transcontinental service commenced on June 28 of that year. The mileage was then just under 4,000.

For a line of this length the capitalization was comparatively light. There was $35,000,000 of water in the stock, it is true, but the $35,000,000 worth of line and $25,000,000 of cash presented to them by the government more than made up for this. The only liabilities of the company were a government loan of $9,163,352, mortgage bonds for $28,862,000 and common stock for which $29,493,000 had been paid, but with a face value of $65,000,000. Interest on the common stock had been provided for until 1893 by arrangement with the government, so that the earnings of the road, which with this equipment was valued in 1885 at $101,077,000 had to pay interest on only $38,025,352, the amount of the bonds and government loans. It is difficult to imagine how a railroad could have come into the possession of a company under more favorable circumstances, unless indeed it had been built and equipped throughout by the government and then handed over in its entirety as a free gift. Created as it was, the C.P.R. should certainly be able to give the people of Canada efficient service at the minimum of cost. That was the object for which it was so generously treated by the government. The government did not give money, lands and guarantees to the C.P.R. in order that its promoters and shareholders might reap enormous profits at the expense of the people. Yet the operation and extension of the C.P.R., like its financing during the construction period dealt with above, have been carried on with no apparent object except profit to the shareholders. In its contract with the company, parliament retained the power to control the capitalization of the company, the consent of parliament being necessary to legalize new issues of stock and bonds, and it was also agreed that parliament should have power to require the company to reduce its rates for carrying traffic when the earnings of the company reached ten per cent. per annum on the cash actually invested in the road. This power, however, has never been effectively exercised. The unique position of the C.P.R., owing to the aid received from the government, has given it a high standing in the financial markets of the world, and it has always been able to get the money it has needed for new construction and equipment at very low rates on interest.

C.P.R. MELONS IN ELEVEN YEARS

The value of the melons issued by the C.P.R. from 1902 to the present, including that recently announced, amounts to $102,999,400. This value was placed upon the respective melons by the price paid for the "rights" in the open market. The following table shows the value of the rights to the new stock issued from 1902:

Year	Shares		Rights		
1902	650,000	X	5	=	$3,250,000
1904	845,000	X	5½	=	4,647,000
1906	1,014,000	X	12	=	12,168,000
1908	1,216,800	X	8	=	9,734,400
1910	1,500,000	X	9½	=	14,250,000
1911	1,800,000	X	8	=	14,400,000
1912	1,980,000	X	22½	=	44,550,000
					$102,999,400

C.P.R. PROFITS IN LAST SIX YEARS

	Net earnings and receipts			Dividends paid	Surplus
1907	$27,667,789	7%	=	$7,300,800	$9,339,005
1908	24,446,999	7%	=	8,517,600	5,579,715
1909	25,262,060	7%	=	9,508,800	3,847,161
1910	37,175,668	7%	=	10,500,000	13,896,616
1911	37,818,180	10%	=	18,600,000	11,873,242
1912	44,402,691	10%	=	18,000,000	17,560,518

Melon Cutting Explained

Instead of securing its money in the cheapest way, however, the company has followed the practice of "melon cutting." This system up to date has enabled the C.P.R. shareholders to gather in $100,000,000 in round figures in addition to their dividends during the past ten years. A system that can produce such results ought to be thoroughly understood. When examined it looks very much like plain bare-faced robbery, but it has been permitted by governments of both political parties so it must be presumed to be alright. In brief, it consists in selling something to yourself and your friends for less than it is worth. For instance, let us take the most recent melon of the C.P.R. The company has decided to issue $60,000,000 of new common stock in 600,000 shares of $100 each. The investing public are prepared to pay at least $250 for these shares or a total of $150,000,000.

A Rake-off of $45,000,000

Instead of disposing of the stock at this figure, however, the directors of the C.P.R. have announced their inten-

Continued on Page 20

Our Prize Homesteaders

The following article was awarded the Fifth Prize in our recent Homesteaders' Competition

How An English City Man Made Good

By William Hordern, Dundurn, Sask.

Not to win a prize, nor because of wonderful things accomplished do I write, but it is interesting to recall the way one has gone. My experience may interest, since I am one of many Englishmen city born and bred who have come and are coming here quite innocent of any knowledge of agriculture and have to begin at the first rudiments of farming. Others I hope may learn from our experience and profit by our mistakes. I had been a draper or dry goods man for twenty-one years, almost wholly spent in my native town, Leicester; but the last seven years it was a losing game. Having six young children and seeing little prospect then in England, I and my eldest boy, age 14, came out West to spy out conditions for the future. I was 49 years of age, and far from strong and an indoor life, the wear and worries of business and being unaccustomed to laborious work ill-fitted me for farming in the West. We quitted England on a suitable day (April 1) on SS. Manitoba with Barr's colony to solve the mysteries of pioneering. Arrived at Saskatoon after five days' railway journey, in middle of April. We lived for some days in militia tents, kindly furnished by the government, and water in our tent often froze an inch at night. But we enjoyed the big change and the fredom. After seeing nearly all the Barrites off to Lloydminster we came down to Dundurn, not thinking it necessary to trek 200 miles from a railway to a farm. We brought down a wheelbarrow which two young Londoners had bought in Saskatoon, proposing to wheel their baggage to Lloydminster on foot. A one-mile journey in that fashion sufficed them. The day we arrived in Dundurn was bitterly cold with a strong wind, and we were glad of the warmth of the fire in the depot. Here were a group of men who enquired of us many things. They pitied our prospects of sleeping in a tent and Mr. David Whiting kindly took us to his shack that night. We do not forgot how good he and his wife were to us forlorn strangers for the three days we were with them. Having tented a few days more at Dundurn we bought a second hand hickory wagon, some household goods and yoke of oxen at a reasonable figure, and moved May 6 on to a small homestead, 5½ miles away, containing 105 acres. Knowing no one we could not hear then of a better homestead. Those who did know of them kept it to themselves, but later we found that if you would buy a quarter section you could be put on a homestead adjoining or near, or you could be put on a homestead for $50 or $100. They were "blanketted," apparently.

THE AUTHOR AND HIS FAMILY

A Green Hand

We lived in the tent for some two months on the homestead. Whitsun week was a "corker" for bad weather, sleet, rain and stormy winds. The tent blew down several times and the bed got wet and we were forced to seek shelter elsewhere, though neighbors were few and far between. I bought a walking plow and a boy gave me my first lesson in plowing with oxen. I did not catch on to the plow regulations very well for some time, and a neighbor passing, seeing the labor I was making of holding the plow in the furrow, gave me a further lesson. He also broke eight acres for me later on, and he has frequently chaffed me at my greenness in not knowing how to grease the wagon. I broke four acres, but seeing little prospect of seeding I put in thirteen bushels of potatoes, making a hole in the sod with a pick and covering the hole by hand. I found myself ill-fitted for plowing or hard work and especially in the hot sun, and my work did not exceed six hours daily. often I rose at 2 to escape the heat. My son was only a stripling of a boy, and though he was very willing, neither of us was "up to much." I brought out a little capital, but any man with average strength and some knowledge of farm work without capital was better fitted to start farming. We plowed in two bushels of potatoes, but did not disc it. The sod was dry and hard later, and only a few of these seed found their way through. We sold 100 bushels at the fall for a fair figure, however, digging them up with a spade.

I believe it a good plan for a new homesteader to buy second hand machinery at first if capital is scarce, so long as the machinery is in reasonable form. Oxen are also good to begin with. I advocate a man keeping out of debt all he can. Do without all you can. Get a good name for honesty and for paying your way at all times. I believe it is better for a homesteader to employ a neighbor to break the necessary land and seed it, etc., than go into debt for machinery. The man can then go out to work until a fair amount of capital is obtained and he is little likely of getting into financial difficulty or a forced sale.

After the spring work I set about to build a one-roomed shack, 14 feet by 16 feet of lumber, dug a cellar under it and put a well down 23 feet for water. Till then we had drunk slough water, but remembering the British soldiers in South Africa we were careful always to boil it well, for it was alive with red creatures which we strained out. Later we carried water first half a mile and later a mile or more in a pail daily from neighbor's wells, for the sloughs dried up as summer advanced. Cooking was a difficulty, for we could not get eggs and milk, meat, butter, potatoes and bread were all hard to get, settlers being few and stock scarce.

Starting in Earnest

In November I sailed for England to sell my business, settle my affairs and bring out my wife and family, leaving my son here with Mrs. Thom, who was very good to him. I was not able to return to Canada till the end of the next July and then it was too late for breaking. I had sold the oxen on time and never got paid, which was a loss I felt. I now bought two horses and some second hand machines—mowers, disc and harrow. I put up some hay and built a stable, 16x30, of rough lumber, with poles from the bush for posts, and a sod roof. I also bought a cow and calf. I had broken myself thirteen acres in the first year and a neighbor had put in the crop. Unfortunately it was badly smutted and I only got 45c per bushel for it. Here I learnt the lesson to treat the seed by bluestone and later I found formalin as good and less labor. My young son was now the better man for the field work and with the two horses he was able to backset the twenty acres I had had in crop.

The third year we seeded the twenty acres with wheat and plowed some 17 acres for oats that spring. That fall I bought another horse, a new binder (on a three-year payment plan), a second hand seeder and rake. So far (except for the binder) I paid cash, but by July our last penny was gone. My son now got a job to break thirty-five acres, which brought in some $95. This was handy to us, but we now know it would have been better to have broken this on my land, for the succeeding year I could have shipped a car of wheat. It pays to have the land broken, for till then it brings nothing, and hiring it done pays I find, if one cannot do much himself. We also broke another twenty acres, more than completing my own thirty acres required and I proved up. I had managed to buy another house, 14x20, of a man who returned to the States, which was joined to the one I built.

Making Progress

This same year I borrowed $250 at 5 per cent. interest on two life insurance policies I had running in England. There was much red tape to get this deal put through, papers crossing the water three times, and the land I was trying to buy next to me was put up $1.50 per acre by the land company in the meantime, the first payment of $250 only just about making up this advance. I bought the land (144 acres) for $8 per acre, for I soon foresaw that my small homestead could not possibly maintain a family of eight.

This fall, too, (the third) I reserved a homestead two miles away for my son till he was 18.

My first breaking now grew abundant buckwheat, and I learnt the necessity of fanning the seed to clean it. I got some outbuildings put up this year, including a hen house, hogs' place and run, and one or two granaries, but found the high price of lumber crippling for doing what I would have liked. Each year (if not fast) was a steady advance. I was very careful against debts, for at this time I was plagued by agents wanting me to buy all kinds of machinery. wind mills, grinders, etc., which induces so many homesteaders to get into a hopelessly involved position. I was also getting along at last in learning to farm properly.

I have now twenty head of cattle by natural increase, nine work horses, besides four colts, and a double set of nearly all farm machinery. I have two movable granaries, which I can recommend others to get, for they are very handy, save throwing grain on the ground and can be placed handy to the threshing rig, which saves hiring help for hauling. In 1910 drought struck this district badly and I judge I only earned a bare living that year in consequence.

In 1911 again we had early frost, and grain is going No. 3 and 4. Late threshing and car shortage have been bad around here and price of grain is down. My son and I have agreed on a gasoline engine plowing this spring. The late threshing has left us with practically no land backset, and it is a choice of an engine or land not properly prepared for seeding. We will have 400 acres to seed this spring, and we shipped four cars of wheat, have our seed, and thirty-five acres not yet threshed (January 10) with 2,200 bushels of oats and barley in bin. My son got a pre-emption next his homestead on which he has now proved up. I also secured a pre-emption three miles away and bought another quarter within two miles at $15 per acre two years ago. So we keep "inching" along, though the land is not all paid for yet.

I never burn the stubble, as I believe it should be returned to the land it came from to make humus again. I get all the straw I can used up for bedding and get roughage for cattle, and return all the manure I can on to the land. You see I do a bit of mixed farming, and find the money from a steer or butter sold very useful at times. I learned the necessity of fallowing to keep down weeds, and believe in working the land well for fallowing and for seeding.

The last 7 years I was in business in England I was losing $500 a year. Here the contrary process is going on; and we are healthier and happier and with a life of greater freedom and variety. Except for the mosquitoes and the winters, nothing can be better than Canada for an enterprising man. My account contains nothing wonderful, only steady plodding work to the one goal, success; but I think I can claim that there is "something accomplished, something done."

Take away affection and goodwill, and all pleasure is taken away from life.—Cicero.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

LOVE'S MAGIC

Love took up the glass of Time and
turned it with his glowing hands;
Every moment, lightly shaken, ran itself in golden sands.
Love took up the harp of Life, and
smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of self, that, trembling
passed in music out of sight.

—Tennyson.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A CITIZEN

Without waiting for the revolution which shall bring our women public recognition as citizens and give them the right to cast their own vote in the direction in which they desire to make their influence felt, there is plenty of work to be done. I suppose one of the greatest evils of the age is the futility of the franchise as it is held today by thousands of men who value it so lightly that they have no hesitation in exchanging it for a drink or a five dollar bill.

I would like to impress upon our women readers that it is the duty of every one of them to train their boys and girls that the selling of their vote would make them traitors to their country. It is pathetic to think of the years of struggle involved in securing this right of franchise, the sacrifices and suffering it entailed, and the descendents of these men care so little for the privilege that they will trade it for a paltry treat or a few dollars in money.

Children should be taught not only that they must under no circumstances sell their vote but that they should not require some person to come out and carry them off bodily to the polls. Usually elections are held at a time when there is no great pressure of work on the farms, though if there were there would still be no excuse for the farmer requiring some one to drive out from town with an automobile and convey him in state to the polls. He has his own horses and his own rigs and nothing but sheer indolence or selfishness keeps him from going voluntarily to exercise his right as a citizen.

I have heard it stated that there are men who accept five dollars or ten dollars or twenty dollars and salve their conscience by telling themselves that it is not a bribe but an indemnity for their trouble in voting. This is mere sophistry and the sooner we learn to call a spade a spade and a bribe a bribe the better for the welfare of our country.

The third thing a woman should teach her children is that they have no right to vote for a friend merely because he is a friend. It is betraying one's country to let sentimentality interfere with the proper exercise of the franchise. Nearly all of the women who write to the Homemakers' page read and take an interest in public questions. I want to know what they think of this question of citizenship. Personally I don't think I have been too harsh but I am willing and anxious to hear the other side if there is another side.

We invite a free and frank discussion of "The Uses and Abuses of the Franchise." Address all letters to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

—FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

FARMERS' WIVES POORLY DRESSED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been very much interested in your letters and those of your correspondents to the Country Homemakers' page in The Guide. Not long ago someone asked about a correspondence course in nursing. There is the Chatauquay School of Nursing, Jamestown, New York, U.S.A., which claims to give a good course of lectures. It seems to me that if a number of our better educated country women could be persuaded to take up such a course they would often be able to lend a helping hand to their needy sisters beside them, whereas, without the book knowledge, they stand back, afraid to take any responsibility.

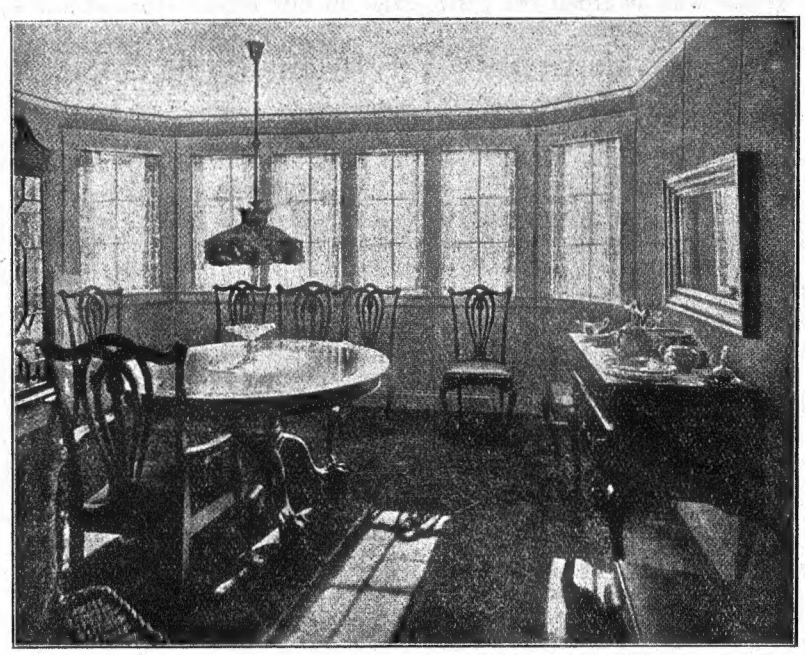
I fear that I must agree with that person who says that farmers' wives are the most poorly dressed of any class of women; poorly because not suitably dressed. The trouble is, we try to ape our sisters, who live in town. What clothes does the farmer's wife really need?—(and what is the use of having a lot of clothes one does not need?). First of all, she needs neat, washable, one-piece work dresses, which she can buy ready-made very cheap. Second, if she can find time to change for the afternoon or evening at home, and it is worth doing, she needs some sort of daintier cotton dress for summer, and woollen for winter, but just simple one-piece dresses, or an odd blouse with a dark skirt does nicely, but it is more trouble to put on. Next, for going to town or church, for visiting, in fact for almost any occasion outside of the home, the most suitable thing to wear is the coat and skirt suit with plain shirt-waist for ordinary wear, and a fancy blouse for afternoon and evening. Just try it, dear sister country-women, and you will be surprised how really well-dressed you will look and feel; yes, and how long the same suit will wear and look well, too, especially if you choose a cloth that will not show dust readily. Men get good suits and wear them a long time. Why mayn't we? Then with some kind of top coat for warmth one can go anywhere comfortably. Another thing: one hat is enough, and that a small, plainly trimmed thing that the wind cannot knock to one side of our head when we go driving or walking.

I say, dress what hair we have naturally, without the addition of "strange" hair of any kind, nor the use of crimpers or curling tongs; and avoid wearing peek-a-boo blouses and high heeled slippers as we would the plague. But above all, let us be clean from the inside out even unto the teeth and finger nails.

I would like to ask why it is that so many country children have to learn ordinary good manners after they begin going out among people. Why don't mothers make it the daily performance from childhood up to use the knife and fork properly, to say "please" and "thank you," "excuse me" and "I beg your pardon," when they should be said, not to speak when others are speaking, and a dozen other common courtesies? Truly, the country mother has a big work, but if she would strike hard at the most important things and let the rest go, whether in cooking, dressing herself or training her children, she would accomplish more that is really worth while.

ONE OF THEM.

I just believe you have really pretty, fluffy hair; now, haven't you? If you had stringy, oily hair, as some people have, I am afraid you would find it necessary to curl it. But on the whole we agree entirely on the matter of dress.—F.M.B.



THIS DINING ROOM IS FLOODED WITH LIGHT

ANSWERS PAUL EMPHATICALLY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have long intended paying a visit to Country Homemakers, but desisted as I saw so many entertaining letters from the other members. Your talks are just lovely, and open up many a field of thought, especially on Women's Suffrage, which, of course, I am a great advocate for. Equal suffrage must work out for the ultimate good of both sexes. So many laws (men-framed) regarding women need alteration; this, of course, will never be done till woman comes to her own. That was a splendid hit you made in publishing the details of the militant male voters breaking windows, etc., in order to gain their point, and though the same manoeuvres pursued by suffragettes, are spoken of with such "holy horror," the men's performances are taken as a matter of course.

I feel very sorry for the Tight Wad's wife, mentioned in The Guide two weeks back, and quite agree with your advice re same. It might be necessary to attack the citadel more than once as the man must be in circumstances (from her description) when it is "won't," "not," can't." "Stay right with it and you'll win," I say, especially the going for a visit; that will fetch him to time quicker than anything else. A letter signed "Paul," has aroused me to write also, and as he gives us wives quite a sermon on how we are to comport ourselves I shall, with your permission, address a little sermonette to men of Paul's ilk, as I truly believe the majority of husbands have too much of the man about them to want "petting every day," as Paul advocates. If a man breaks a signed business contract the law gets after him, and fines him. He is branded as dishonest. Is it any less so to endow a woman with all his worldly goods, vide the marriage service, and then hang on to every five cents and say: "I made that, it's mine?"

Paul says, if a man is well fixed, it might be all right, but supposing he never gets well fixed, what then? What business has he to marry and get all the home comforts, which a wife makes for a poor man, as well as a wealthy one, and then break his contract, because he knows he can shuffle behind the man-made laws.

It is only at the last extremity that a wife will "haul out" her husband to the public gaze. A great deal of this trouble lies with mothers and their sons. Favoritism is the greatest block to happy family (or later on) matrimonial life that can be. Strict impartiality is the duty of parents, in my mind, and saves many a heart-burning, but—revnon a nos mouton, let us return to our subject. Paul says: "Poor John needs the money to pay hired help, etc." I suppose poor Jenny ought to be thankful if she gets plenty to eat, as long as she has the honor of "petting John every day." Go round, I pray thee, Mr. Paul, and see how much money the average wife and house-mother spends on herself. Now, we'll be fair, and take them en masse, not individual cases. How does Mr. Paul deduce that women want to "rule the men," by not having to come and "beg" for cash, when not only is it her right to have a share of handling some of the profits, with which to run their part of the domestic machinery, but to do so cheaper and better, as anyone knows purchases are made best with cash, and perhaps Paul will concede that a woman can make 15c go as far as a man will with 25c. I don't mean to unnecessarily flatter my sex. It's just our business, that's all. We shouldn't do as well as the men buying hay or machinery.

Now, I think I'll step onto John's doorstep, for before I'm through he will probably request me to take the air on the road allowance. So we are to see to the baby's best dress, and look after his shoes, eh? Now, John, see that the binder, etc., that you have finished with, isn't left where you last used it; put it on the inside of the building, if you can't afford a shed, attend to the minutia of your business or you will have to buy new implements long before you should; this will incidentally come back on Jenny, who will have to use that dripping pan another year with the holes stuffed with rags. Watch that hired man, and see that he doesn't have the feed-yard a foot deep in good hay. This scraped carefully together, will soon make enough (or waste enough) to keep you in oatmeal for six months, with hay at six dollars a ton. Clean out the hen house, the poultry doesn't thrive in filth, and eggs are worth money these days. Don's neglect to put a slice of bread in your pocket for the stable cat. She's a great factor in the grain line (Jenny can't leave the baby, maybe, and you have to do the horses anyway). If Jenny does not realize what a power of love she has to draw John after her, all I can say is, that she is a fortunate woman if this "power" consists in "petting John every day," as I am firmly convinced that such a course pursued for a week would speedily drive an ordinary sane minded man to the Brandon lunatic asylum. I have been brought up amongst a bunch of male relations so I ought to know something of the specie. Poor man, I can almost hear his growl of despair: "Leave me in peace, woman, to read my paper." I only came across one Canadian woman foolish enough to insist on saluting her husband every time he went to work, and came home also; he bore it heroically for two years and then betook him to other climes. The sort of petting the average John prefers is a well-cooked dinner and a cheerful countenance, which does not betray the fact that Jenny has been hanging over the stove in an agony of suspense in case the gravy burned before he came in. I fear my letter is already too long, and will close with best wishes for the long life of The Guide.

As I have no domestic grievances to air, may I sign my own name?

ROSE TURRELL.

Dauphin, Man.

Though the name is deceiving, our friend Paul is a woman, but I think what you have said still applies as you intended it.—F.M.B.

Several of our readers have made a mistake in the prices of the booklets The Guide has for sale and as even such a small mistake can cause considerable confusion in the book department I want to put the matter straight.

How to Teach the Truth to Children, is Five Cents; Maternity, Five Cents; The Most Beautiful Story in the World, 10c; and The Nobility of Boyhood, 50c.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

OFFICERS:
Honorary President:
James Bower - - - - - Red Deer
President:
W. J. Tregillus - - - - - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - - - - - - Calgary
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First, A. Cochran, Stettler; Second, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Third, M. E. Sly, Strathmore; Fourth, J. Quinsey, Noble.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 14, 1912. OFFICIAL CALL TO CONVENTION

Gentlemen:—

Under instructions issued by the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, I hereby give notice that the annual Convention of the association will be held in Paget Hall, corner of Seventh avenue and First street east, in the city of Calgary, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 21, 22 and 23, 1913, (thirteen) commencing at ten o'clock a.m. on the first day.

Section 4 of the Constitution reads as follows: "The association shall be governed by the annual Convention to be held in the last half of January of each year, composed of delegates from each union, not in arrears to the association, elected in the ratio of one delegate for every ten, and major portion of ten, paid-up members."

Credential certificates are enclosed with this circular. Kindly see that the instructions contained therein are carried out, and that the delegates are provided with the certificates.

Instructions to Delegates

To enable the resolution dealing with the travelling expenses of the delegates to be effected, it is necessary that every delegate shall purchase a regular single first class ticket from his nearest home station to Calgary, and secure at the same time from the agent a standard certificate. This applies only to delegates living on C.P.R. lines. It will be necessary for delegates from the C.N.R. and G.T.P. lines to buy a single, first class ticket from their home station to the junction point with the C.P.R., and secure a standard certificate from the local agent; and at the junction point a single first class ticket to Calgary, over the C.P.R. lines, must be purchased and another standard certificate for this portion of the journey secured. These certificates must be secured not more than three days, not including Sunday, prior to the opening of the convention and are good for three days after the close of the convention. The certificates must be presented to the secretary at the convention, and on being countersigned by him will enable the delegates to secure return tickets for the homeward journey at a reduced fare. The railway expenses of the delegates will be pooled, in accordance with the plan adopted at the last convention.

Amendments to Constitution

Notices of amendments to the Constitution have been given as follows:—

By Mr. John Kemmis, in accordance with notice given at the last annual convention: "That the following be added to the constitution as a subsection of section 9: 'All presidents of the association shall, on retiring from their office as president, be appointed honorary presidents of the association.'"

By Summerview Union No. 147:—"That section 13 of the constitution be amended by adding thereto the following subsection: 'An applicant for membership shall be requested to pledge himself that he will at all elections and on all occasions vote in the interest of the association.'"

Resolutions for Convention

The following resolutions have been submitted, and although they have not yet been before the resolution committee, still they are submitted to you so that you may discuss same at your next meeting.

By Summerview Union No. 147:—"That this association express its strong disapproval of the handicap under which the settlers labor in the matter of the exceedingly high rates of interest charged on borrowed money, which is detrimental to the business of the country, and the executive committee are hereby agreed to bring all possible pressure to bear upon the government to enact legislation which will confer on the settlers of this country the same right now enjoyed by most civilized countries,—that of securing money for an extended term of years at a moderate rate of interest."

By Lake View Union No. 71:—"Whereas the rates charged by the express companies operating in the Dominion are exorbitant, causing a needless hardship on settlers, especially in the rural districts; and whereas practically all nations worthy of the name have a parcel post system; be it resolved that we urgently request that the Dominion government enact legislation at the present session of parliament whereby this nation in this matter may be at least brought abreast of the times with semi-civilized nations."

By Lake View Union, No. 71:—"In view of the fact that for the last two successive seasons members of our organization have been put to considerable inconvenience, and extra expense, in securing their supply of binder twine; be it resolved that all the unions make an estimate of their requirements for binder twine for 1913, estimate to be in the hands of the executive at the earliest possible date, and the executive to let a contract to a factory with special safeguards for its due fulfilment. That the twine be brought into the province in train loads and distributed to the various branches as per estimate furnished."

By Downing Union, No. 333:—"Whereas in consideration of the fact that the profits made by the general merchants in the retail of general goods are enormous and that the only remedy for it lies in co-operation; be it therefore resolved that we, the members of the U.F.A., do bind ourselves in such a co-operative union wherein we may with our produce—(butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables)—or our check, as the case may be, purchase our goods and thus get them at cost.

"We believe that with the strength of the U.F.A. in submitting shares at five dollars each, with a complement of ten shares, that we can for the present have a central store, say at Calgary, for headquarters. In time we could have a store in every railroad town. Co-operation is no new thing in England and Scotland. It has proven to be the greatest blessing that the laboring man has. We can do likewise if we follow their train and take their motto: 'All for each and each for all.' And we do not hesitate in saying that in a few years we can, if we wish, have our own boot and shoe factories, soap factories, jam factories, flour mills, woollen mills, etc. And we further hope that when this is laid before the members at the next annual convention that it will meet with their hearty approval."

Shipping Lumber

At the request of the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg, the following information is given you regarding the method adopted by that firm in shipping lumber direct to consumers: Lumber is shipped direct from mill to purchaser, avoiding the heavy expense of lumber yards, unloading, reloading and additional clerical work. By buying and selling for cash the losses, common to a credit business, are avoided, and the purchaser gets the benefit of the savings effected. This means lower prices on lumber than is possible by any other method, as their profit is figured on a straight percentage basis, which they supply free to purchasers of lumber. They will quote laid down cost at any station on lumber required for the plans selected, or will quote on any bill of material sent them. Further information will be supplied by Messrs. T. Eaton & Co., Winnipeg, on request, to any member desiring to secure lumber in car load lots, or in quantities sufficient to build houses, barns, granaries, etc.

Annual Returns

The annual return blank is enclosed herewith. Please be good enough to complete same at the earliest possible moment and return to this office together with a money order covering the amount due for membership fees. This is important, as we want to make a good showing in the annual reports, and this can only be done if you on your part help in cleaning up this work. Please give this matter your early and favorable consideration, and co-operate with us in sending your returns forward at once.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREAM,
Secretary.

WILL YOU HELP?

Press despatches dated December 2 state that the Dominion Railway Commission has issued an order granting the application of the railway companies to increase their demurrage on freight cars from $1.00 per day to $2.00 and $3.00, this increase to be in force from December 15, 1912, to March 31, 1913.

This is a straight case of putting it up to the farmer and yet scores of instances can be given of delay on the part of the railway companies. To give one side of the story only, the writer has in his possession a list of 165 cars shipped from various points in Alberta during the 1911-1912 shipping season, billed to Fort William and Port Arthur, which were longer than 42 days on the road, the average length of time for these cars being 59.74 days. Taking Calgary as the average, the distance to Fort William is 1266 miles, and these 165 cars were therefore taken to the terminal at the fast (?) rate of about 21 miles per day. And yet although proof could be brought that the delay in transit was responsible for very heavy losses to the shipper, still under the present shipping regulation owner's risk applies and the only answer received from the company would be to deny responsibility.

Then again, how many farmers have suffered through other vexatious delays. The farmer may have been just an hour or so over the 24 hours free time allowed to bill out a car and yet when he signs his bill of lading he finds a charge of one dollar against him for demurrage. Then the company allows the car to remain on track for a week or even longer before it is started on its journey and for this delay the farmer has no recourse.

The company has now started the ball rolling by securing an increase in demurrage charges and it is now up to the farmers to press to the limit to secure reciprocal demurrage, thereby showing that two can play at such a game. There is only one way in which this can be successfully waged, and that is for the farmers to come forward with actual instances of delays in the transporting of their cars, and therefore in order to make out a strong case an appeal is made to all farmers in the West to take the matter up. Just look up the records of your cars, if you have kept same, and wherever possible please send the writer full information regarding your car, the number of the car, date billed out, date outturned at the terminal and all other information of a like nature, and if this is forthcoming you may rest assured that a lively campaign will be started to bring about reciprocal demurrage, if it is at all possible to do so.

Will you help?

E. J. FREAM.

Mewassin, Nov. 19, 1912.

To the Secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta Association.

Dear Sir:—Since the railway company are putting up such a good defence against lowering freight rates in Western Canada I wish to give a little of my recent experience in freight rates paid by myself to the G.T.P. and also to show the unreliability of G.T.P. agents when it comes to giving information to the public.

To begin with, I live five miles south of Duffield, a G.T.P. station without an agent. I was wanting to transport 400 bushels of seed wheat to Stony Plain, 20 miles away on road, 15 miles by rail from Duffield. To get the necessary information re shipping I drove to the nearest station, West Wabamun, where there is an agent. I told him I had about 400 bushels of wheat to ship to Stony Plain from Duffield, and asked for the cheapest way and rates to ship same. The agent said it would be best to ship same as weigh freight, the rate being 8 cents per 100 lbs. I said all right and I then asked if he could place a car on the side-track at Duffield so I could load same, and he said he would order one right away. The car arrived, was loaded partly in sacks and some in bulk. I instructed another party to attend to the shipping, and I went to Stony Plain to receive the grain and unload same so as to avoid any possible delay. On arriving at Stony Plain the car had just arrived, and the agent there informed me that the charges on the car were $33.00, being rated at carload rate, which was nearly double what it should have been as weigh freight. Had the agent at Wabamun told me this, I would have piled all the sacks on the platform for the trainmen to load and again to unload and paid the company about half the price I did pay. I took the trouble to drive a distance of about 15 miles to get the cheapest rates since we can get no information from the trainmen. One day when seeking information from a weigh freight train crew I asked the brakeman where I could find the train agent, and the reply was: "Don't know. Get out of the way, please!" The train agent was within ten feet at the time, as I found on further investigation. Such is the treatment we receive from our G.T.P. Co. Other people are having similar complaints.

I sought redress with the general freight agent and got the enclosed reply, in which is stated that legally no reduction could be made. It seems to me that it was time that agents were made legally responsible for information they give to the public. The amount of fall seed wheat shipped was 397 bushels, or 23,820 lbs., which, as weigh freight and seed grain, should have cost $9.52, instead of $33.00, the amount I did pay. Another thing I believe the minimum weight applicable per car is 56,000 lbs., instead of 60,000 lbs. as per enclosed letter, at least an elevator man who was shipping all the time told me that was what he was paying for on cars not full.

Hoping this bit of information may help to secure lower rates for the West and a little more responsibility on the part of the company and its employees, I remain,

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) C. W. IBSEN.
Member of the U.F.A. Mewassin Local.

The farmers of Sibbald are arranging to organize a local union of the U.F.A. and Mr. F. M. Strong expects to be able to report a good live organization there at an early date.

Some time ago enquiry was made as to the number of members in Spruce Grove union. Unfortunately, at present the number is small, only 19, but we hope to do better during the winter months. Our next meeting will be held on December 3, and the annual meeting will follow two weeks later.

J. BRATLEY, Sec'y.
Spruce Grove, Alta.

District Directors:
Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

The Mail Bag

WE GIVE IT UP

Editor, Guide:—Will you kindly inform me who gets the money for the wheat I grow. No. 2 northern was selling here last Wednesday at 56 cents per bushel (It has dropped several cents per bushel since), while flour was selling at $6.80 per barrel. Five bushels of that wheat will make a little more than a barrel of flour, also 100 pounds of bran and shorts which sell at about $22.00 per ton. The farmer sells his five bushels of wheat at $2.80 and buys it back again in the form of flour, bran and shorts at $7.90; surely he should get rich. It costs $6.00 per acre to prepare the soil for crop, $1.50 per acre for seed, $1.00 per acre, at least, for twine and cutting, and if he has 25 bushels per acre it costs $2.50 for threshing. If he has ten miles to haul it to market it costs 5 cents per bushel to haul it. Therefore it costs $12.25 to produce twenty-five bushels of wheat, while it sells for $14.00. But suppose it yields only 20 bushels per acre, which brings him in the magnificent sum of $11.20 per acde, and costs to produce and market it $11.50. While you are going into the matter please tell me how long it will take him to pay for an eight-foot cut binder at $185.00 and eight per cent interest out of 20 bushel per acre crops.

WM. RABY.

Rockhaven, Sask.

A WOMAN'S LETTER

Editor, Guide:—I see "A Thinker" discusses votes for women, but I don't believe he thinks the two sides of the question at all. He says national questions are too complicated for women. I believe they are also for a great many male voters, as well as women, and if women don't read parliamentary news, there are plenty of men take no more interest in their vote, except for what they can get out of it. For instance, some boodle, or often a drink will influence a man's vote. I don't think you would find that the case with woman suffrage, except in rare cases, and if they had the vote they would take more interest than now when they have little voice in the world's doings outside of their homes. He says women are likely to take their cue from their husbands. There may be some do that, too, but what worse is that than men doing similar, that is being influenced by different methods, one man talking him to vote his way, for instance, as he doesn't care which way it goes. There are plenty that way. I don't think it will raise contention in the home unless it is already there. I am sure there are many things far nearer home and more personal to raise contention than the parliamentary vote. I think there are quite a few things to be gained for women, and I don't see how it will hurt men either, except to make them consider women equally with themselves, which has not been done in the past. As for education, we do need plenty more of it, so do men also, and as they have not made that a law for men, I don't think it fair it should be for women either. Look at the foreigners that vote. I suppose there are thousands of them that vote in this country, and the general run of women are more posted on voting than they. Besides, why should we not have a voice in the making of the laws under which we live? Are men the whole cheese and women only children? If it takes men and women to make a world then men and women should have a voice in ruling the world. There are laws concerning women as well as men, and as for the dower law, giving women a voice in husbands' property, in the majority of cases, the property should belong to the wife as much as the husband. Has she not worked hard equally with the husband, often longer hours than the man? You know the old saying that "man works from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done," and if she raises a big family, as many of them do and working to help her husband often in the field, too, doing without everything it is possible to get on without, with the aim to make ends meet, so they would get something ahead. Now, take into consideration what a woman goes through to raise children, milking cows, attending poultry, making and mending for the family and general house work and other things too numerous to mention. Their husbands can claim everything, leave a woman much, or little, or nothing, just as they like. Why should a woman work like this if she is to have no say in how the property is to go or be spent? Now, Mr. Thinker, can't you think a little deeper than you have done, and give the woman what is fair? I certainly do think what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and vice versa. Give the women a fair share of what they have earned, a half. In the States the women have a half share and the courts won't allow a woman to mortgage her share for her husband either, for fear he has coerced her into doing it. As for women doing what they like with their property, there are very few have it separate from their husbands. Of course if a woman had property when the law is changed, I have no doubt it will be made to work the same both ways. If things were as they should be, things would be discussed between man and wife. I think they would both try to be fair and come to terms without much bother.

MRS. MAY ROBBINS.

Tenby, Man.

Editor, Guide:—I have read with interest the comments and reports in the daily papers of the discussion which has arisen between Major J. A. Currie and the Sarnia Fence company, regarding the formation of a fence combine in Canada. Throughout Mr. McRae's comments on the situation in Canada there are many evidences of his unfamiliarity with general conditions, perhaps due to the fact that he has not been engaged in the Canadian fence business for a very long time. In all business there are doubtless efforts made from time to time to form associations, etc., and it is quite possible that Major Currie had some such idea at one time or another. That there is such a combine, or ever has been, I can deny from an experience extending over 18 years. As a matter of fact it would be difficult to conceive of a combine which would in any way be effective in an effort to raise price, which did not include the Crown Fence and Supply company, who market fencing direct to the farmers and whose distribution, therefore, could not be controlled by any price-making amalgamation.

By far the most of the talk regarding combinations of fence manufacturers operating behind a protected tariff on wire and a renewal of the steel bounties, is mere political claptrap and makes no serious impression upon concerns like the Crown Fence and Supply company, and other leaders in this industry. The absurdity of much of this talk is proved by the fact that the average standard of wire fence prices in Canada is considerably lower than in the United States, a condition which does not exist in more than a very few lines of manufactured goods.

Whether or not there is a combine of such interests in the States seems immaterial, as the Canadian schedule of prices is proof positive of the abvious fact that there is very lively competition for trade in this market. Therefore, the amount of newspaper notoriety devoted to this subject recently justifies this definite statement, that there is no combine to our knowledge; that such a combine could not be effective without our inclusion, and that we have no intention of joining any alleged or proposed merger of the wire fence interests in Canada.—Yours very truly,

E. L. DYER, Manager.
The Crown Fence and Supply Co.
Toronto, Dec. 6.

TYRANNY AND JUSTICE

Editor, Guide:—I would like to call your attention to a slight misunderstanding which exists re question 8 in your referendum. In issue Nov. 27, Mr. W. B. Hull says he does not favor "forcing the vote upon women," which is a very different thing to "extending the franchise." The first would be tyranny, the second justice, as no government should rule, except with the consent of the governed.

F. B. SULMAN.

Blackfoot, Alta.

WHICH IS THE LOW TARIFF PARTY?

Editor, Guide:—The heading to my letter in Nov. 13 issue ("Somewhat Twisted") is incorrect unless applied to the Liberal party, but in order that this may be sen in a clearer way, I will have to trespass a little on your space.

We are all what you call "party men," nor would our opinions be any better if we weren't, but there are reasons why we are party men, and if others on a different side can give as good a reason for their standing they will be much more clever than it is possible to give them credit for at present. My reason for having supported the Liberal-Conservative party since I left England over thirty years ago, always has been the same, for the Liberal party has almost invariably advocated, when out of power, "Free Trade as they have it in England," or else Direct Taxation, while the side I am on has never advocated anything but a "Tariff for Revenue," and when the National Policy was introduced it was stated that when there should be a surplus there would be a reduction in some tariff. There is such a vast difference between the two ideas that the wonder is how few people are aware of the fallacy of the Free Trade as in England cry. I'll even venture to say that you do not know that tea is taxed in England as well as coffee, cocoa, sugar, saccarine, and other articles of necessary consumption, you are not aware that the duty on tea is from 12½ cents to as much as 16 2-3 cents per pound, neither do you know that tea that has paid a duty of eightpence per pound is often sold in London, England, for eightpence halfpenny, which looks as if tea worth one halfpenny per pound in the retail market is taxed in England eightpence per pound as a free trade duty. It does not mean that, however. To back up this kind of tariff England has as well a system of Direct Taxation that would swamp any body of farmers, whether in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, as it has done in England, and the supposed cry by people in England for a return to the land, if it was correct, would result in a tariff reform there, that would be to the benefit of those entering on the land. While all this is so, there is the indubitable fact that it is only while the present opposition is in opposition they cry their piteous cry, and we still remain with the main features of the National Policy, having for sixteen years lost the chance of any reduction in tariff, while it is a well known fact that had the Liberal-Conservatives been returned ten or twelve years ago we would have had a reduction in tariff on machinery of 10 per cent. at least. Of course, this is the reason for the manufacturers being mostly all Liberals and voting that way, and is also the reason why we have today exactly the same duty to pay as we paid when the so-called Conservatives were busted on the Manitoba School question in 1896. We have a higher tariff to pay in fact on some things, particularly on machinery, and had you as little faith as I in the chances of a reduction in tariff by the Liberal party you'd not waste any further time in that direction.

If you consider the above you will see that the note you published to my former letter is uncalled for, that I am not guided in the way you mean by what action any government takes, that I support a party that always has been the lowest tariff party, that though opposed to Free Trade as in England and Direct Taxation, including Supplementary Revenue in Saskatchewan, I am and always have been in favor of a reduction at such time as the finances of the country would allow and as the finances did allow of this reduction during several of the last fifteen years I think some such reduction should have been made by the late government, and while I am in favor of such reduction on farm machinery I am not in a position to say whether this is the most important item to reduce, as being a farmer I am interested in that item more than others. But should the present government reduce the tariff on machinery, you may stake your bottom dollar I'll agree with them.

It is one of the wonders of the world that the Liberal-Conservative party haven't become the high tariff party when the amount of misrepresentation by manufacturers and others is taken account of, and that they still remain the party favoring the lowest taxation for farmers as well as others, is, I think shown by the action of the cement combine President Edwards, Liberal Senator, and his action inclines me to think I did not at any time make a mistake in placing my confidence in the party at present in power, for he was undoubtedly afraid of a tariff reduction being made.

You ask me to say how much, on what, and why I would reduce the tariff, and I have told practically all I can in stating the why, because as there must be a revenue and I am absolutely opposed to any form of direct taxation (which hits the farmer more than others), and I do not know enough about the tariff collections to say on what or how much any reduction could be made so as to give the best results. I think this subject requires considerably more study than you or I have the time to put in it.

G. D. FITZGERALD.

Grenfell, Sask.

WOULD ORGANIZE EASTERN FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—Will you please print the following letter. I am a young man from the East, a farmer's son and at present engaged in farming. I like to read your paper and take a keen interest in farmers' affairs. I think party politics is one of the greatest drawbacks of the present political system, and if the farmers, especially in the East, would break away from the old parties and support their own independent organizations, and support only candidates who would pledge themselves to carry out their wishes, and withdraw their support when they failed to do so, there would be some hope of securing reforms. A suggestion I have thought of making to the Western farmers is this: The Guide blames the East for the defeat of Reciprocity, and it is right, for Ontario especially went strongly against it. Now, why don't the Western organizations try to get the Eastern farmers to co-operate with them? If they would send representatives about the time the Eastern farmers hold their annual dairy conventions, generally some time in January, they might accomplish much in this direction. Personally, I know the farmers of the district where I come from are ripe for organization, that is the counties of Chateauguay and Huntingdon. The Gleaner ever champions the farmer's cause and agitates for his rights as The Guide is doing. Another good suggestion is that Western farmers' associations should invite the bankers, manufacturers and railroad companies to send representatives to a conference with representatives of the farmers, say at Winnipeg, where they could calmly discuss their differences, and perhaps come to a better understanding of each other's needs and conditions. Would it not be worth trying?

Wishing the farmers every success and prosperity.

Regina, Sask. JOHN G. HENRY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

Grain Growers!—Attention!

There Are Two Farm Tractor Buyers for 1913 To Every One in 1912

BECAUSE of the universally tremendous 1912 grain crop.

Because of the high average grade of grain marketed.

Because of the highly favorable weather conditions favoring early threshing and the grain movement.

Because of the tremendous acreage of new land which will be put under the plow in 1913, a greater percentage increase than ever before.

Because of the correspondingly great number of grain growers who are financially able to purchase in 1913 who were not in 1912.

Because of the ever increasing number of grain growers who are abandoning horse power for gas power.

Because of the ever increasing number of grain growers who are abandoning steam power for gas power.

THESE are the reasons why there are two and more tractor buyers for 1913 to every one in 1912.

WHO gets left? There will be no end of intended buyers who will not be able to get their choice of tractors simply because there will not be enough high grade machines made to supply the ever-increasing number of progressive agriculturalists who will have nothing but the best.

THIS PHOTO, TAKEN DURING THE 1912 PLOWING CONTEST, SHOWS THE PIONEER "30" PULLING TEN BREAKING PLOWS—THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PLOWS PULLED BY ANY GAS TRACTOR.

NO END of good men who intended to order Pioneers last year delayed too long and found we could not fill their order for 1912's spring delivery. They ordered too late.

HUNDREDS of procrastinators will be disappointed this year—we have never yet had enough Pioneers to go around.

SOME other tractor manufacturers have been in this fix before, more will be in this fix in 1913. There will be a famine of high grade farm tractors in the spring of 1913 and the greatest famine will be of Pioneers.

SO MANY remembered the shortage of Pioneer tractors last spring that we have already orders on file for over half of all the machines we can supply for delivery in the spring of 1913.

YOU KNOW the reasons why of all this stampede for Pioneers. FOLLOWING ARE SOME:—

IT holds the world's brake horse power economy record.

It holds the world's maximum brake horse power record.

It has the only true automatic steering guide, which if through any cause leaves the furrow, automatically and immediately turns itself back into the furrow. It scored with this guide 4½ out of a possible 5 points for straightness of furrow in the 1912 plowing contest. Another world's record.

ADD TO the foregoing the following striking superiorities:

1st. Vibrationless four-cylinder double opposed motor.

2nd. Big drive gears and all other gears entirely encased and run in oil baths.

3rd. All transmission gears machine cut from solid steel.

4th. No troublesome power-losing bevel transmission gears.

5th. All working parts, including the motor, entirely housed.

6th. Three forward gear shifts providing big speed range.

7th. Non-corrosive sectional radiator of brass and copper.

8th. Comfortable operator's cab, can be entirely enclosed.

AND we have a big toll of reasons why there is a rush for Pioneer, but there are many others.

WHETHER it be a Pioneer or some other tractor you are considering, we respectfully urge you to make up your mind without delay and to place your order at the earliest possible moment.

YOU, of course, will want the machine you decide on and no other.—Don't delay ordering so long, you will have to make shift—a few days unnecessary wait may force you to either buy the power outfit you don't want or cause an expensive delay in your work.

IF YOU are not already on our mailing list and if you want to know all about the Pioneer "30"—"The ultimate farm tractor"—mail us the coupon for further particulars.

Pioneer Tractor Co. Ltd.

CALGARY - ALTA.

COUPON—Cut Out, Sign and Mail

THE PIONEER TRACTOR CO. LIMITED
201 Alberta Loan Building, Calgary, Alta.

Kindly send me—free—full particulars of the Pioneer "30."

My Name is .....

My Post Office is .....

My Province is .....

I farm .....acres. G.G.G. 12-18-12

OFFICERS:

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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is Conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

SILVERWOOD BRANCH WIDE AWAKE

Editor, Guide:—In my work under the organization department of the G. G. G. Co., I had occasion to visit the Silverwood branch of the association. I naturally expected to find a half dozen present in a place away out from the railway, but to my surprise I found about 20 or 25 present and every one of them enthusiastic, wide-awake, up-to-date grain growers. The meeting, under president McCuish, was conducted on strictly parliamentary rules and although there was a lot of business and keen discussion on a goodly number of subjects, business was put through expeditiously

The main subject was ordering a carload of flour. This branch ordered a carload of flour last year which proved very satisfactory and are again, as Paddy said, "repeating the offense." They seem to be of the opinion that the Lord helps those who help themselves and that co-operation in practice beats co-operation in theory all to pieces.

This branch have raised their membership from 30 up to 60 and expect to increase even this number. They hold a rally on December 5 and are in hopes of getting a speaker from headquarters. I had the pleasure of outlining the organization work being taken in hand by the G.G.G. Co. Ltd. and with the able assistance of President McCuish a nice block of G.G.G. Co. stock will assuredly materialize at an early date. If our whole country was filled with grain growers with the vim and enthusiasm of this branch we would revolutionize conditions in an incredibly short space of time, and why should we not all be as much alive to our own interests as they are? It does a man's heart good to spend an evening with them. More power to them.

JOHN A. FORTUNE,
For Organization Department,
G.G.G. Co. Ltd.

HOW THE SILVERWOOD BRANCH OF THE GRAIN GROWERS DO THINGS

They met in the school house, seven miles from the nearest railway station or town. The school house is a type of the average country school in Manitoba, perhaps larger than the ordinary, with the usual bare walls and unattractive surroundings. In the school there are seats for twenty-six children. Seats for the audience were furnished by the program committee by removing the school seats from their ordinary places, and arranged so as to form a support for rough planks. The ladies occupied the seats, while most of the men stood where best they may.

At half-past seven the people began to arrive. Promptly at 8 o'clock the President, M. McCuish, took the chair and business began. There were sixty-two people by actual count in their seats, men, women and children. Half an hour later, not only the sitting accommodation and standing room in the school house was taxed to its utmost capacity, but an overflow of the people into the ante rooms took place. The president announced that, as advertised, this was the annual meeting for election of officers and receiving annual reports. Some one suggested that, in view of the fact that the secretary of the Central Association was present to give an address, the business of the annual meeting be postponed. President promptly said no, business of the meeting must proceed as advertised.

President then called for the minutes of the previous meeting. Some one in the room rose, stated that the secretary had not yet arrived, being detained making arrangements about the handling of a car-load of flour co-operatively, and moved that reading of the minutes be waived. This was immediately seconded and carried.

"Reports of committees," said the president. Chairman of the co-operative committee reported in a few concise words in reference to their action in securing a car of flour, the business of the committee not being completed, he moved that the report be received and the committee continue.—Carried.

President briefly reviewed the work of the association throughout the year, giving a synopsis of what the organization had done. An optimistic note permeated his address, which had an inspiring effect on the audience. The secretary's report and annual statement got out of the way, the election of officers was proceeded with and expeditiously disposed of.

The president then introduced the writer to address the meeting. At the conclusion of this address the younger members of the organization provided an entertainment of dialogues, readings, recitations, instrumental music, and singing, the program ending with refreshments provided by the ladies. A part of the program got up by the young people consisted of imitation songs and dialogues in character. An impromptu stage for this part of the program was made up of seats placed close together with a curtain of cretonne hung in place by binder-twine, giving it a distinctly farmer's turn.

Silverwood branch is entering upon its fourth year. An ex-president of the association, being asked how they managed to conduct their meeting on such parliamentary lines, stated it was all due to training and the influence of the president. At the early stage of the organization in order to get business conducted methodically he had to go through the audience and get members to move motions and speak to them, before the meeting commenced. Now they need no prompting. He attributed their success chiefly to the fact that they regularly held meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The first meeting of the month was devoted exclusively to business and the discussion of economics, and the second to social and literary.

This is one branch of the Grain Growers' association that is fulfilling the functions the Grain Growers' movement is intended to perform. Training its members to the study of public questions, the art of speaking and giving expression to opinions formed after thought and consideration, also supplying the social element so much needed in rural life.

This little school house, as every country school house should be, is the social centre of that community, taking a part in the training of the young people of that community that every school house should take. And the grain growers of that district, in their own humble way, without ostentation, fuss or feathers, are supplying a training for their young people that is so sadly lacking in the educational system of our rural schools.

R. McKENZIE, Secretary.

WORD FROM ARIZONA BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Arizona Branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association was held on the 6th day of December. The meeting was well attended and very encouraging words were spoken by the various officers of the branch. The reports of the doings of this branch show that everything is in good working order and that their last year's meetings have been helpful. This is a united, progressive and aggressive association, and the future has good things in store for it.

The following officers were elected for the incoming year:

President, T. A. North; vice-president, E. A. Sharpley; Sec.-treas., T. Zachary; auditor, D. D. Patterson; directors, H. McGregor, W. Beswitherick, D. McGregor, A. Micklewright, F. Evans, and W. B. Langley.

Delegates to Brandon convention: T. A. North, E. A. Sharpley, T. Zachary, Dunc. McIntyre, A. Micklewright, D. D. Patterson.

Resolutions Passed

(1) That we, the members of Arizona Branch of Manitoba Grain Growers' association, are in favor of sample markets and the conditions necessary to the same to make it a success.

(2) That the executive of the Central Association should approach the government and the grain commissioners and demand that duplicate samples be taken from each car of grain. One by the government inspector and one by the Winnipeg Board of Trade or some such semi-public institution. The latter sample to be open for inspection by any commission firm or buyers of grain.

(3) Desire privilege of wider markets.

(4) That as regards British preference we stand to our old platform asking for an increase of 50 per cent. and a gradual increase from year to year until free trade is established between Canada and Britain in ten years.

(5) Are in favor of the farmers' co-operative system of buying.

(6) That the secretary of our branch pay to the secretary of Portage la Prairie district association the sum of $5.00, being 10 cents per capita.

(7) The following delegates were elected to attend the annual meeting of the Portage District association:

J. Robinson, T. Peck, H. Benton, D. McDougal, T. North, H. North, H. McGregor, D. McIntyre, W. Peck, H. Peck. To be committee-man to said association: T. Zachary.

OPPOSE SALARY GRAB

At a meeting of the Valley River branch of Manitoba Grain Growers' association the following resolution, among others, was carried: Resolved, that in view of the rumor that members of the Federal Parliament are likely to ask for an increase of sessional indemnity from $2,500 to $3,000, we, the Grain Growers' association of Valley River, here assembled, request R. Cruise, M.P. for Dauphin, to do all in his power to prevent such a grab from the country's treasury. We point out that members of legislatures should deem themselves in fact, as well as in theory, the servants of the people; that they knew the amount of the indemnity before the last election; therefore, it is their duty to stand by this implied bargain with their constituents, and that if an increase is desired, it should be referred to the people by plebiscite at the next general election.

BEN. F. BOUGHEN, Sec.-Treas.
Dauphin P.O.

BINSCARTH ANNUAL MEETING

On Saturday the Binscarth branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual meeting, about 60 members being present. The report of the auditors showed a membership of 63 and a balance on hand of $19.35. The various correspondence received was brought before the meeting and disposed of as follows:

M. S. Scarth, Wm. Honey.—That the railway companies be compelled to pay any damage arising from fires started by their engines, irrespective of any real or supposed fireguarding.—Carried.

Wm. Creighton, A. S. Crerar.—The commission charge on oats being out of comparison with wheat, a reduction be requested on oats to ½ cent per bushel.—Carried.

M. S. Scarth, Wm. Honey.—That this association strongly condemn any increase of duty on steel or any steel bounties.—Carried.

G. F. Ebbern, Fred Rice.—That this association re-affirm their previous request that all agricultural implements be placed on the free list.—Carried.

Copies of the two last motions to be forwarded to the Hon. Dr. Roche and the central association.

M. S. Scarth, Wm. Honey.—That this association support the requests of the various Grain Growers' associations for some form of reciprocal demurrage in default of the railway companies supplying the necessary cars required and of a certain specified mileage movement daily when loaded.—Carried.

FRED ORR, President.
WM. L. JOHNSON, Sec.-Treas.

DISTRICT SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following Branch Associations have reported as follows to the District Association:

Oakland held meeting on Dec. 2. J. H. Gray, president; M. D. McCuaig, seretary; delegates to Portage Convention on Dec. 21, R. McMillan, Milton James, M. D. McCuaig, James Fulton. Representative on District Board, M. C. McCuaig.

Edwin held meeting on Dec. 5, and appointed John McConnachie, H. G. Larkin, Wm. Boak and Robt. McDermot, delegates to District Convention, and L. W. Crewson representative on District Board. Resolutions re hail insurance, co-operative buying, sample markets, duplicate grading, wider markets and British preference were passed and forwarded to district secretary.

On Dec. 6 Austin Branch held their anual meeting and elected officers f... 1912 as follows: President, T. A. North; vice-president, C. A. Sharpley; secretary, Thos. Zachray; auditor, D. D. Patterson; directors, H. McGregor, W. Beswitherick, D. McGregor, A. Micklewright, F. Evans, W. B. Langley; delegates to Brandon Convention, T. A. North, C. A. Sharpley, T. Zachary, Dunc McIntyre, A. Micklewright, D. D. Patterson; delegates to Portage District Convention, J. Robinson, T. Peck, H. Benton, D. McDougal, T. North, H. North, H. McGregor, D. McIntyre, W. Peck, H. Peck; representative on District Board, T. Zachary.

Portage la Prairie held annual meeting on Dec. 7. Officers elected were: President, Jas. Brydon; vice-president, Jas. McKenzie; secretary, W. F. Miller; directors, Wm. Fulton, Jno. Metcalf, H. Leader, W. Stewart, Jos. Yuill, Wm. Hillman.

Longburn met on Dec. 9. Their officers are as follows: President, K. McLeod; vice-president, P. D. McArthur; secretary, Dan. McArthur; directors, Wm. Arbuthnot, R. J. Caskey, P. Cameron, E. McArthur, F. McCleary, F. McArthur; delegates to Portage, Finlay McArthur, Peter Cameron, R. J. Caskey; district representative, R. McLeod.

All Branch secretaries are urged to enlist the help of their directors to secure as many members as possible before the District Convention, which will be held in the Municipal Hall in Portage, on Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock. Any farmer, whether a delegate or not, is invited to attend. Secretaries should see that the petitions for Direct Legislation are circulated in their territory. If you have not received petition forms write at once to the "Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation," 422 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, and you will be supplied. We only have a month now to circulate these petitions and as Direct Legislation is the key with which we can obtain the many reforms for which we are at present fighting we should put forth every effort to have a largely signed petition. A committee should be appointed from each Branch and the surrounding territory divided into small districts which can be allotted to the different members of the committee, thus the whole ground can be covered quickly and thoroughly. This is a good chance for our members and officers to do something really worth while for our country. Don't miss it. Also let us remember that before we can accomplish much as a farmers' organization we will have to double our numbers. Let us see what we can do before the end of this month.—Yours truly,

COLIN H. BURNELL, Dist. Sec.

FOR SALE
THREE PURE BRED POLAND CHINA BOARS
Am selling these as I am going out of the hog business. They can therefore be bought at right prices. They are first-class individuals.
JNO. KENNEDY, Keewayden Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

To Our Readers

We are pleased to inform our subscribers that our mailing list has been completely revised. Arrangements have been made with the Railway Mail Service so that each reader of The Guide ought to have his paper on FRIDAY same week of issue at the latest, unless, of course, any unforeseen circumstance should arise. Every copy of our publication leaves this office not later than THURSDAY noon, each week, while the mail for points farthest away is forwarded on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY. We are endeavoring to render prompt and satisfactory service.

Register Your Complaints

If the date on your label has not been altered after you have sent in your renewal, please inform us straight away. This is for your own protection as well as ours. We cannot possibly acknowledge receipt of every subscription we receive. If the date is extended on your label, this will be considered sufficient acknowledgement.

About Your Remittance

We respectfully suggest that our patrons remit by Express or Money Order. If currency is sent, do not fail to register your letter. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in an envelope.

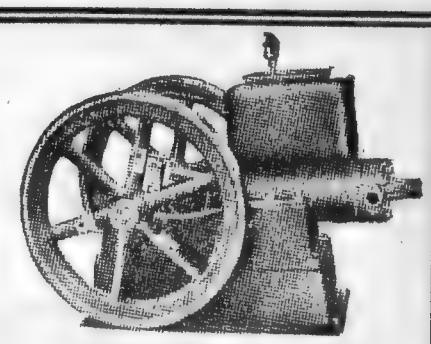
Change of Address

As each number of The Guide is exhausted immediately after publication, it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we receive from our subscribers a full two weeks notice of any intended change of address. It is also necessary that our readers give their old as well as their new address.

Don't forget to report any irregularity immediately to the

Circulation Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG - MAN.

GILSON Engine Grinds 1000 Bushels of Grain at a cost of $2.50!



GILSON Hopper-cooled, 4 to 24 H.P.

At a recent Government test of engines and motors conducted by Prof. Day of the Guelph Agricultural College, GILSON Engines outclassed everything by grinding grain and grinding it fine at a cost of ¼ cent per bushel.

GILSON Engines provide power that will handle all kinds of farm work. They are above all, reliable, built to stand the test of time.

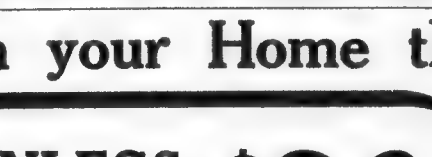
The **Connecting Rod** on GILSON Engines is a solid steel forging. Gears are of the highest quality, positively unbreakable from ordinary causes. **Piston** is long and strong, a very different article from the short stubby pistons of cheaply-built engines. **Piston Rings** are the most exact that engineering science has yet produced. **Crank Shaft** is extra large and hammer-forged from a solid steel block. The **Automatic Governor** is strong and of simple construction. It cuts out both fuel and spark when not needed—a big economy feature. Fuel is supplied by **Suction Feed**—the method approved by Fire Insurance people.

Every GILSON Engine is tested four times before it leaves our hands. Shipped with all connections, in running order and ready for work. Let us send you booklet telling some worth-while details of the construction of GILSON Engines.

Come to Engine Headquarters

We can furnish you with any style engine from 1 to 60 H.P., in hopper-cooled, air-cooled, portable, stationary or on skids. Don't overlook the famous "60 Speed" line. Every engine **guaranteed** to exceed its rated power. Parts breaking through defect in workmanship or materials replaced free at any time. State what you want an engine for and we will send you catalogues and circulars of an engine that will meet your requirements and at a price that cannot be successfully competed with, quality considered.

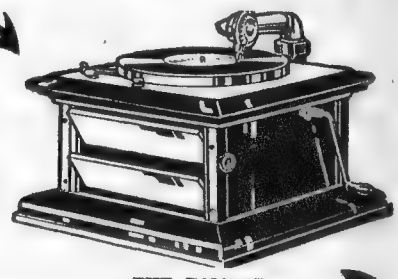
GILSON "60 SPEED"
Made in 1¾, 3, 5, 6 and 8 H.P. sizes



E. ELLWOOD :: Manager
Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.
Enderton Block, WINNIPEG

Will there be a COLUMBIA in your Home this Christmas?

THE LATEST COLUMBIA HORNLESS GRAPHOPHONE. $45 VALUE FOR $26



THE ECLIPSE
Oak, $26; Mahogany, $32.50.

Here is the newest musical instrument in the field—a hornless Columbia Graphophone—offered at $26 to those who want the latest improvement in Graphophones and yet who believe $26 is enough to pay. We will supply on very easy terms if desired. Write for full particulars.

No "hornless talking machine" of any make so far offered at anything like this price has the Columbia features of the continuous tone chamber, the improved Columbia reproducer, the Columbia tapered tone arm, the tone-control shutters, faultless and noiseless Columbia motor, nor the musical tone-quality that those Columbia features unite to produce.

The Columbia hornless Graphophone "Eclipse" is 15½ in. square, beautifully quartered oak; plays any disc record—all the recorded voices of the world's great artists without exception are at your command. Certainly price need no longer deprive you of the endless enjoyment that only a Columbia can bring. The "Eclipse" can be supplied in Mahogany Cabinet at $32.50

We have other Columbia models at all prices from $20 to $650. Complete illustrated list is sent free on application. Old machines of any make taken in exchange. Any model can be supplied for cash or on very easy monthly payments.

COLUMBIA RECORDS. Longest Life—Perfect Surface

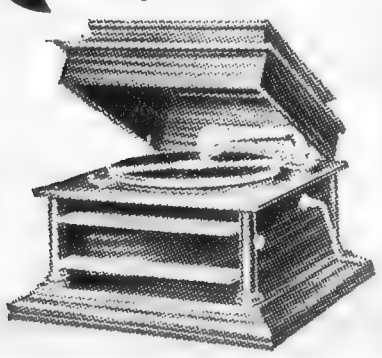
Absolutely the best, perfect reproduction, longest wear, will play on any make of disc machine. Insist on having them. 30,000 records always in stock. Double side records, two different selections, 85 cents. Specially imported English, Irish and Scotch records. Your old favorite songs.

THE BEST IS THE COLUMBIA

You should hear Caruso, Bonci, Nordica, Tetrazinni, Nielson, Melba in Grand Opera, Harry Lauder, Collins and Harlan, Ada Jones in comic selections, Kubelik, Mischa Elman, Scharwenka, Hoffman in instrumental pieces, and many other artists on the Columbia Graphophone. You get the finest reproductions. The Living Voice of the Artist. We will supply the "Eclipse" or any Columbia Graphophone for cash or on very easy terms of payment. Send for full particulars. Cut out this Coupon and mail to us.

No. 66

THE FAVORITE, $65



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

Between the horniess Graphophone and the Grafonola there is this principal difference: In all models of the Grafonola all the mechanism is fully cabineted—the reproducer operating beneath a lid or within a drawer, and the sound waves being led through the tone-arm to a tone chamber, where they are greatly amplified and thence thrown out through the opening, subject at will to regulation in volume, with the new device—the tone-control shutters. The Columbia Grafonola "Favorite" was the first instrument of this class to be offered for $65 or near it—and we believe it is the best that can ever be made and sold at that price. The cabinet work is of the highest possible craftsmanship—the wood used being either selected grain quartered oak or strongly marked genuine mahogany, hand-polished. No finer finish is applied to a thousand-dollar piano. The instrument is 18¾ inches square at the base and 13inches high. When the top, which is especially deep, is raised, the surface of the turntable is on a level with the opening, thus being easily accessible. The turntable is revolved by a powerful three-spring drive motor.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. 295 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG
PIANO CO.
295 Portage Ave.
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me your new illustrated Machine Catalogue and interesting history of the Graphophone. I assume no obligation and all you send is to be mailed free.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... Province .....

The First Prize Advertisement, written by a Farmer's Wife ir

LISTEN! Do You Wish To S

Will Carleton says: "It ain't the funni existing in a country when

Truly the farmers of Western Canada realized what existence in a new country meant, with cruel force, before the dawn of that new era ushered in by the farmers' Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.

Before the coming of that great commercial and educative force into the busy life of Western Canada, farmers had not taken to heart the truth of the well-known proverb, "United we stand, divided we fall."

There was no organization, little co-operation, and less concentration. But a brighter day has dawned, for this company is not controlled by selfish promoters; but organized, owned and officered by farmers. It is fighting his battles against greed, and has already done n burdens

The a yet n more c

The Compar

We have examined the advertisements submitted to us v task a very difficult one, as many possessed feat res to be h awarded the prizes as follows:—

First Prize	- -	Mrs. ROBERT HICKS,
Second Prize	- -	ALFRED D. LONGMA
Third Prize	- -	HENRY JAMES POME

Watch the pages of The Guide for the next Contest

SHIPPING BILLS, SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS, APPLICATION FORMS A D ANY O

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAI

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta Farmers address Calgary Of

er's Wife in Saskatchewan—Mrs. Robert Hicks, Rossetti

To Succeed, FARMERS?

: the funniest thing a man can do,
ntry when it's new."

e done much to improve conditions and lift the farmers' heavy
f burdens.

n There is still much to do, and it will go on triumphantly exerting a yet more powerful influence for good. To do what it plans to do e more capital is required.

n Therefore, farmers, one and all, BOOST the Grain Growers' Grain , Company. Subscribe for all the stock you can afford. Advise your neighbors to become shareholders.

Ship your own grain, and get your neighbors to ship theirs also, through this Company. Defend it against all slanders. And above all never lose an opportunity to speak the right word at the right season in praise of YOUR Company.

submitted to us very carefully, and found the
ised features to be highly recommended. We have

s. ROBERT HICKS, Rossetti, Sask.
.FRED D. LONGMAN, Elgin, Man.
NRY JAMES POMEROY, Roblin, Man.

E. D. CARLISLE.
st WM. MOFFAT.

RMS AND ANY OTHER IMFORMATION SENT PROMPTLY ON REQUEST

GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

s address Calgary Office

CALGARY, ALTA.

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-tf

SOUTHERN ALBERTA FARM LANDS—I have twenty sections of fine prairie for sale, very reasonable, ten miles from C.P.R. main line, 1½ miles from branch now building, four sections broken and fenced, one mile from river. Will sell en bloc or quarter sections. Write for particulars, price and terms to H. D. MacRitchie, Medicine Hat, Alta. 20-13

FARM FOR SALE — 18 MILES FROM Lloydminster. Three miles from store and post office. Fine mixed farming country. 65 acres broken. Scarth Roberts, Dundurn, Sask. 21-2

FOR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN PRO-perty (city lots preferred), my equity in 10-acre fruit farm, Niagara district, on electric car line, near Grimsby. For particulars write A. Oppertshauser, 192 Wellington N., Hamilton, Ont. 20-3

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION, FIVE miles from Newdale, 160 acres summerfallow, small house, stable, well, $26 per acre. J. M. Hopper, Newdale, Man. 20-13

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARMS AND blacksmith shop. H. Croswell, Atwater, Sask. 18-6

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—FOR SALE NOW— Young Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies; Shorthorn bulls and heifers; registered Oxford Down rams, good ones; Yorkshire pigs, early spring litters, both sex and a splendid lot of B. P. Rock cockerels. All of the choicest breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Shipping stations: Carman and Roland. A. Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 15-tf

ORCHARD FARM.—FOR SALE NOW. $60 to $100 will buy a young Shorthorn bull from a splendid bunch. $300 for a good Clydesdale colt rising 2 years; filly foals, $200; mares in foal, $400 to $600. Large herd of Yorkshires. A car of good young grade cows.—J. Bonsfield, MacGregor, Man. 21-tf

FARM MACHINERY

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE EASILY, Quickly, coldest weather. Make device yourself. Send dollar bill in envelope for full instructions. Money back if won't work. Addison Johnston, Box E, Stettler, Alta. 20-13

SWINE

PURE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR sale, young stock, prize strains well marked; boars, $10.00; sows, $8.50 each. Dams: East Bank Lizzie 20149, first prize, Winnipeg; East Bank Eclipse 21148; East Bank Home 20150; Home Acres Lady 24404; Queen May 27021, first prize, Brandon; sired by Western Scout 22556, first prize in Ontario. Apply E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

FOR SALE—FORTY HEAD OF ENGLISH Berkshires, both sexes, including my stock boar; twenty head Shorthorn cattle, both sexes, all guaranteed, registered; also three choice farms. Write W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 17-6

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, $12.00 to $15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, $15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, $80.00 and $100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-tf

GEO. H. BATES, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN. —Breeder of Duroc Jersey swine; has a fine lot of April and May gilts out of mature sows; bred or open. 20-5

YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEXES, ALL AGES, bred sows. Write C.M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning, Sask. 18-9

POLAND CHINAS—I HAVE A FEW BOARS for sale at reasonable figures. Charles E. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 20-1

FOR SALE — YOUNG THOROUGHBRED Berkshires. Jas Pulfer, Balmoral, Sask. 21-6

ROSEDALE FARM — BERKSHIRES FOR sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 16-6

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK., breeder of Berkshire swine. 18-tf

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week. 80c Per Word for 26 Weeks.
20c Per Word for 6 Weeks. $1.50 Per Word for 52 Weeks.
40c Per Word for 13 Weeks. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each number and initial as a full word, as for example the following: "J. F. Brown, $1.00," contains seven words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

Those who have seed grain to sell this year or who want to buy should use this page for advertising purposes. See what these two men have to say:—

Neepawa, Man., Jan. 14, 1912.
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen:—Just a line to ask you to withdraw at once my advertisement re Marquis Wheat, as I am just about sold out. Your magazine is certainly a marvellous medium for advertisement.
Thanking you, I remain,
Yours very truly,
PAUL A. HOMER.

Beaver, Man., Jan. 27, 1912.
ADVERTISING MANAGER,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.
Dear Sir:—Your advertising columns have got us into so much trouble that of necessity in order to permit of our obtaining enough sleep, which we are in danger of not getting, we have to sit up nights telling people we are sold out of "Marquis Wheat."
Yours truly,
COX BROS.,
Beaver, Man.

We can do the same for you. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SEED GRAIN

THE FIRST PRIZE FOR MARQUIS SHEAF wheat at Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress was awarded to me. Three hundred bushels seed for sale. Three hundred bushels of Victory oats for sale, yielded over 100 bushels an acre. Three hundred bushels flax seed, first quality, very clean. Rose Comb Brown Leghorn chicken. W. H. Goodwin, Gleichen, Alta. 18-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—MUST BE PURE. Farmers who care insist on this. You as a practical man are not so much concerned with show records as where to buy true seed with germination and purity close to 100 per cent. Write for proof and sample, $2.00 per bushel, sacked. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 17-12

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE AT $1.50 per bushel, grown from same wheat which took first prize at Gilbert Plains; also first and sweepstake at Brandon last spring; also 200 bushels Victory oats, clean, pure seed, 75c per bushel. J. W. Alderson, Oaknook, Man. 20-6

MARQUIS WHEAT—WON THE WORLD'S championship again this year. It was grown from seed supplied by me. Get some of the big, strong stuff that has proved its superiority. Make sure of it now. Money back guarantee. Sample and special price on request. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg, Man. 17-26

MARQUIS WHEAT—I GROW NO OTHER kind. This crop prize winner, standing grain, sheaf, and threshed grain competitions; yield 45 bushels per acre. Write now for price delivered to your station. Addison Johnston, Dept. 6, Stettler, Alberta. 12-13

FOR SALE—1,300 BUS. MARQUIS WHEAT grown on new breaking, absolutely freed from weed seeds. $2.00 per bushel, F.O.B. Guernsey, Sask. Bags extra. Mosiman Bros., Guernsey, Sask. 21-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE — 1,000 bushels, $1.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Marcelin; sacks extra, or get price for lot. F. M. Elstub, Chellwood, Sask. 17-13

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE — CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-tf

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, HUN-dred bushels, $160; lesser amounts $1.75 bushel, sacked. Half cash, balance arranged. Victor Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 20-6

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS, 45 cents per bushel; Regenerated Red Fife, $1.00 per bushel. Brewer barley, 60 cents bushel. Sample on application. M. P. Mountain, Solsgirth, Man. 20-2

SEED WHEAT—ONE THOUSAND BUSH-els regenerated Red Fife, third prize winner at Dry Farming Congress, Lethbridge, $1.25 per bushel, f.o.b. Rosetown, Sask. R. W. Sanson, Idaleen, Sask. 18-6

GENUINE MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, $1.50 per bushel, grown on breaking; sample on request. J. A. Booth, Raymore, Sask. 15-17

MARQUIS SEED WHEAT, GROWN ON summerfallow, from best seed obtainable, $2.00 per bushel, f.o.b. Laura, Sask., bags included. George Hurd. 19-6

A SNAP—HAVING SOLD MY FARM HAVE reduced price of Marquis wheat off breaking to $1.40 per bushel, any quantity on track. S. W. Bloxsidge, Benito, Man. 20-2

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SEED FLAX FOR SALE—250 BUSHELS of the new Premost variety, seed obtained from Steele-Briggs Seed Co. last winter and grown on new land, which insures it being free from noxious weed seeds; excellent sample. What offers for the whole lot? Sample on application. Alex. F. MacDonald, Paswegin, Sask. 20-2

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MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SEED, $1.75 PER bushel, including bags. D. J. Brownlee, Sinclair, Man. 18-6

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SHEEP

FOR SALE—TEN PURE BRED SHEAR-ling Leicester rams, twenty to thirty dollars each. C. Oakes, Oakland, Man. 18-13

HORSES

FOR SALE—TWO IMPORTED CLYDES-dale stallions. Lord Romeo by Bulwark, rising seven, weight eighteen hundred; Baron Haddo, by Rozelle, rising five, weight nineteen hundred. Both are beautiful bays with white markings; sound, gentle, good sires and well exercised. They must be sold before February 1 to close the estate of the late James Brett. Address E. W. Brett, Box 931, Regina, Sask. 19-6

REGISTERED CLYDESDALE HORSES—IF you are looking for something good in either stallions or mares, imported or home-bred, try R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 19-13

PERCHERONS—STALLIONS AND MARES for sale, Glen Ranch. Percherons have swept the prize lists at Calgary, Lethbridge and Macleod; prices moderate. J. C. Drewry, Cowley, Alberta. 18-26

FOR SALE — PERCHERON STALLION, four years old, weighs 1,850 lbs.; sound, guaranteed breeder; price $1,400; reference, Bank of Inkster. T. S. Holmes, Inkster, N.D. 17-13

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning stock, $1.25 and $1.50 each. Miss L. Walton, Springside, Sask. 20-6

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCK-erels, $2.00 each. George Bell, Findlater, Sask. 21-2

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-keys, Toulouse geese, from prize winning stock, choice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 20-6

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, seven months old, from first class laying strain, $1.75 each. Also large pure bronze turkeys, cockerels, $5.00, pullets $4.00 each. Apply E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE —Gobblers $4.00, hens $3.00. White Wyandotte cockerels $2.50 each. Kirk Mackie, Hesslip, Man.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels for sale; good ones. Wm. S. Muir, Box 82, Saltcoats, Sask. 19-13

FOR SALE—PURE BRED TOULOUSE GEESE Young. Pairs $5.00, Single $3.00. Order early. A. J. Cole, Wapella, Sask. 19-3

PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels at two dollars each. John Simmons, Minto, Man. 17-6

BUFF ORPINGTONS, $2.00 EACH. MRS. A. N. Olaggett, Bowsman River, Man. 16-6

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WANTED TO HIRE—TWO GOOD FARM hands, $360 per year with board. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 16-6

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED LADY OR GIRL to work on farm. Three in family, no children. State wages required. Box 108, Ingelow, Man. 21-2

Land Values Taxation in South Australia

By E. J. Craigie, Secretary Single Tax League of South Australia.

The principle of land values taxation has been recognized in South Australia for a considerable time. Under the Taxation Act of 1884 it was compulsory to raise one-half penny in the pound sterling of land values on an all round principle. In addition to this the Amending Act of 1894 imposed an additional tax of one-half penny in the pound for every pound exceeding the amount of £5,000 of the total assessed value owned by any party. Absentee owners were penalized by the addition of twenty per cent. over these rates. The total amount received as land tax into the state treasury for the year ending June 30, 1912, was £118,729. The number of land taxed payers was 71,958, average per head being £1 11s 2d

Benefit to Farmers

Generally speaking, the farmers look with suspicion upon any attempt to increase the land tax, although they receive a great benefit by a reduction of railway freights and by the abolition of the income tax; and the substitution of land values taxation to make good the loss of revenue. At present the country producers not only have to pay for the service rendered in taking their produce to the seaboard, and bringing their necessities back, but they have to pay practically the whole interest bill on the capital cost of railway construction. This amounts to £600,000 per year. If this interest bill was made a charge on land values the owners of the high city values, who reap a big return through the concentration of the railway system in the city, would then contribute their quota to the interest bill, and railway freights could be reduced at least one-third, and the country producer would thus get the advantage. A good deal of propaganda work has to be done, however, before the farmer can be made to see how he will benefit by the change. At present he cannot think of land values except in connection with farming lands. He does not realize that the unimproved value of an acre in King William street is £120,000 or equal to 60,000 acres of country land valued at £2 per acre. Still the leaven is slowly working and we must eventually win the fight for land values taxation.

Municipal Land Values Rating

In connection with land values rating for local government purposes, progress is being made; despite the fact that the act giving power to rate has been hedged around with clauses making it difficult to get a fair expression of public opinion. The main act is the Land Values Assessment Act of 1893. Under this act it was necessary to get half of the ratepayers on the roll to vote before a poll to be effective. This clause was struck out by the Amending Act of 1900, and now it is necessary to get 25 per cent. of the ratepayers to vote in the affirmative before the poll can come into operation. This is a restriction that should be removed. A simple majority of those going to the poll should be sufficient to carry it. The original act also made it compulsory to accept the government land valuation which is made only every five years. There was also a limitation in the powers of raising revenue. The Amending Act of 1910 has removed these disabilities and the municipal councils can now make their own land valuations annually, and also raise as much revenue as they require. They can thus benefit by each annual increase in the value of the land. Before a poll can be taken the council must give one month's notice of their intention to take same; and a tentative assessment has to be prepared showing the rate now paid on each property and the amount each will be called upon to pay if land values rating is adopted. At present the granting of a poll rests entirely with the council. No matter if the whole of the ratepayers (apart from the council) desire land values rating, the council has power to defeat their wishes in the matter. Several attempts have been made to get the act amended to give the people the power, but the house of privilege, the Legislative Council, will not give way on the point. After the act has been in operation in any municipality for two years, the people have the power to return to the old system if they so desire; but as yet no council has seen reason to go back on land values rating.

Striking Example in Thebarton

The first council to adopt the system was Thebarton in 1907. There is a striking example of its successful working in this town. Right in the heart of the town is a section comprising 134 acres. This was originally purchased for 17s 6d per acre. The Thebarton council some time back were desirous of securing two acres of this for a recreation ground. The price asked by the absentee owner was £150 per acre. And this despite the fact that the land was in the same state as when it was purchased for 17s 6d per acre. Previous to land values rating the only use made of the ground was to grow two crops of hay and as a training track for race horses. Under the old system of rating this land paid £31 7s. Naturally the owners did not appreciate holding land out of use, when they had to pay this amount and so the land was offered for sale and today what was vacant land for many years now has two factories and 101 houses erected on it. This is surely striking testimony to the efficacy of land values rating in destroying land monopoly. Moonta was the second town to adopt the principle in 1908. I was for six years councillor in that town, and it was three years before I could get the council to grant the ratepayers a poll. They said the people did not want it, but as soon as they had the chance to express their opinion on the matter they voted in favor of it by a big majority.

Eight Towns in Line

Our chief seaport, the city of Port Adelaide, adopted it in 1910, and the manufacturing town of Hindmarsh came under the provision of the act the same year; likewise St. Peter's and Mount Ganbier. Last December, 1911, Glenelg and Port Pirie carried polls, thus making eight municipalities working under the system, and there is no desire on the part of the people to re-

Continued on Page 22

MISCELLANEOUS

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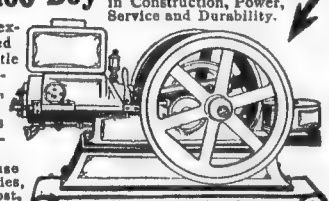

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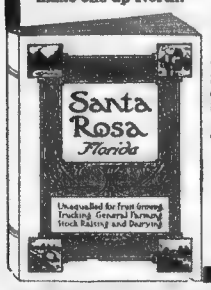

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The C.P.R. and Melon Cutting

Continued from Page 8

tion of selling to the existing shareholders at $175 a share, which will net the company $105,000,000 or $45,000,000 less than its market value. As a matter of fact, the investing public are paying the whole $150,000,000 and of this $105,000,000 goes into the treasury of the C.P.R. to be used, presumably, for the purposes of the railway and the $45,000,000 goes into the pockets of the existing shareholders direct. The way the shareholders get the $45,000,000 is by the sale of their rights to buy the stock at $75 a share below the market value. For every ten shares at present held each shareholder has the right to three shares of the new issue. An outsider desirous of investing $750 in the C.P.R. can do so by buying from a shareholder the "rights" attached to ten shares of the existing stock. The rights will cost $225, which the present shareholder gets, and the three shares will cost $525, which the company gets. This method of raising additional capital and at the same time giving a hand out to the shareholders has been pursued by the C.P.R. systematically since 1902. The first melon yielded just $3,250,000 to the shareholders. In 1904, another melon worth $4,647,000 was harvested. In 1906 the melon patch yielded $12,168,000. In 1908, a year of financial stress, results were not quite so good, but still $9,734,400 was realized. The crops of 1910 and 1911 both yielded well, however, the melons of those years being worth $14,250,000 and $14,400,000 respectively. These juicy melons, it must be remembered, have been harvested in addition to the ordinary dividends paid by the company, which have been gradually increased from 5 per cent. in 1902 to ten per cent. for the last two years. It will be realized that if these melons had gone into the treasury of the C.P.R. to be used for the purposes of the undertaking the company would have had that much more money to use with only the same amount to pay dividends on.

Why They Do It

The result would have been that the company would either have reduced freight rates without affecting the amount available for dividends or if the rates were not reduced larger dividends could have been paid. For the C.P.R. to voluntarily reduce its freight rates, however, is not to be thought of, and to increase dividends much more, would only be to cause a much stronger agitation for a reduction in freight rates. The purpose of the melon has undoubtedly been to distribute profits in other forms than dividends. As it is, the C.P.R. is now paying ten per cent., although it can get money at four per cent. and the Financial Times, of Montreal, has stated that the dividend rates will probably be increased to thirteen per cent. in the near future. This disguising of profits, though it has served till now, is too thin to be of use any longer. The directors of the C.P.R. evidently realize this too, for on this occasion they have practically defied the public by announcing their intention of making the new issue without even asking the consent of the government, which hitherto they have always done. The company, it appears, have power to issue consolidated debenture stock bearing interest at four per cent., and they have also, by a forgotten clause in an act passed twenty years ago, power to substitute ordinary shares with no dividend limit for consolidated debenture stock. This debenture stock with a guaranteed dividend of four per cent. is mostly held in Europe, and the C.P.R. is so highly esteemed in the financial centres of the old world that its price is normally two or three points above par. By issuing this stock the C.P.R. can consequently obtain the capital it requires at four per cent. Instead it is issuing common stock paying a dividend at the present time of ten per cent. with a strong likelihood of an increase. The stock, however, is to be sold at a premium of $75 per share, which on a basis of ten per cent. dividend means that it will cost the C.P.R. 5.71 per cent., or on the basis of the thirteen per cent. predicted by the Financial Times, 7.42 per cent. They can get the money at four per cent., yet they prefer to pay 5.71 per cent. and perhaps 7.42 per cent., serenely confident no doubt that the patrons of the C.P.R. will go on paying high enough freight rates to foot the bill. At four per cent. the $105,000,000 which the C.P.R. will receive for this new issue would cost them $4,200,000 a year in interest. By raising the same amount in the way they are doing it will cost $6,000,000 a year, while the dividend rate remains at ten per cent., and it will cost $7,800,000 a year when the dividend is increased to thirteen per cent. The additional $1,800,000 a year, or $3,600,000 a year, as the case may be, will, of course, come out of the excessive freight rates which the C.P.R. is charging in the West and which it is defending with the assistance of a brilliant array of counsel before the Railway Commission.

The Land Grant

So far in these articles only brief reference has been made to the land grant which was a very valuable part of Canada's gift to the Canadian Pacific railway. Originally the company was given 25,000,000 acres of Dominion lands, to be selected from the odd numbered sections in the West, and additional grants received from the Dominion and provincial governments and acquired with branch lines since bring the total landed estate presented to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the people of Canada as a free gift to 33,625,761 acres, of which 28,636,763 acres were described as agricultural lands, and 4,988,998 as British Columbia lands. In 1886 the company sold back to the Dominion 6,793,014 acres at $1.50 an acre, and up to the compilation of the last annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the total sales of land by the company aggregated 22,569,232, leaving 11,056,529 acres in the hands of the company, inclusive of 102,174 acres purchased from the Hudson's Bay company in 1911 at a cost of $1,396,591. The sale of lands after deducting the expenses of administration, expenditures on irrigation and so forth has netted the company up to date the sum of $93,731,828.

Dividends from Lands

This amount appears to have been expended in the construction and equipment of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is the purpose for which the land was granted, but interest both in cash proceeds and on deferred payments, has been used in the payment of dividends. This practice has been followed for the past five years. From 1907 to 1910, inclusive, the special dividend paid from land proceeds was 1 per cent., and in 1911, this was increased to 3 per cent. No particular objection has been made to this course, but the matter is one which calls for close attention. The land grant was not intended to be a source of profit to the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway, but was given to the company to provide for future extensions of the system, and if the Canadian Pacific Railway is allowed without protest to use the interest on land sales for dividends, it would not be surprising to see the company appropriate the principal for the same purpose. It is stated in well informed circles, in fact, that it is the intention of the directors to do this in the future, and to place the whole of the proceeds from land sales in a separate fund from which to pay substantial special dividends. The Canadian Pacific Railway, as shown above, still have upwards of 11,000,000 acres of land in their possession. It is impossible to place an exact value on these lands, but they have been estimated at from $140,000,000 to $200,000,000. It might be supposed that the best lands would be sold first and that the land remaining would realize a lower figure, but it must be remembered that the Canadian Pacific Railway had an immense area in which to make its selections, and chose only land of good quality. Moreover, the average price at which sales have been made by the company, has risen steadily from year to year, until last year the average price realized was $15.99 per acre. With the

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increased demand for land as settlement grows, it seems quite reasonable to suppose that the average price which the Canadian Pacific Railway lands will realize when eventually disposed of will be at least equal to that figure. On this basis the Canadian Pacific Railway now has a landed estate worth in round figures $176,000,000. That is a far larger sum than the whole of the land was worth at the time it was granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and this fact suggests that it may be possible for the company by selling its lands gradually to realize considerable sums of money from year to year and still retain an estate, the value of which will not be depreciated for many years to come.

GRAND TRUNK INCREASES CAPITAL

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Two private bills introduced in the House of Commons at the end of the week, one on behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the other on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, disclose the financial requirements of the two companies for the near future. One is called "The Grand Trunk Pacific Act of 1913" and authorizes the Grand Trunk directors to issue perpetual or terminable debenture stock up to $25,000,000, the proceeds from the sale of the same to be applied toward the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific providing equipment and for the general purposes of the company.

The other bill authorizes the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada to raise by the issue of perpetual consolidated debenture stock, to be called Grand Trunk consolidated debenture stock bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent., such sum as the proprietors of the company may from time to time determine, provided that the annual interest upon the same shall not exceed £200,000 sterling. This stock shall rank equally and be consolidated with the debenture stock issued or to be issued as Grand Trunk consolidated debenture stock under any act now in force.

Another bill just introduced extends for five years the time for completing the Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines.

THE CARE OF MARKET EGGS

By direction of the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, a timely bulletin on the care of market eggs has been issued from Ottawa. It directs particular attention to the nature of the enormous losses that result from inadequate and unsatisfactory methods in the handling of market eggs, and suggests means by which permanent and needed improvement may be brought about in the Canadian egg trade, to the corresponding advantage of both producer and consumer. This bulletin, which is No. 16 of the Live Stock branch, constitutes a pamphlet of 24 pages, in which are shown a number of clear photo engravings, which are very helpful to a clear understanding of the text. Copies may be had free by applying to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. After describing the usual method of handling eggs and the result of lack of care of various kinds, the bulletin offers specific suggestions to the farmer, the merchant, the egg buyer, the railway and express companies, the dealers and packers, the retailer and the consumer. The farmer is enjoined among other things to remove the male bird immediately after the breeding season and market no fertile eggs; to provide roomy nests and plenty of clean nesting material; to collect the eggs regularly at least once, better twice, a day in moderate weather and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather, and to remove them at once in clean utensils to a cool, dry cellar; to cover with a clean cloth to prevent dust from settling upon them and also to prevent evaporation and fading; to market them in suitable cases as frequently and as directly as possible. The suggestions offered to merchants, buyers, transportation companies and others are equally specific and practical.

The fraction of life can be increased in value, not so much by increasing your numerators, as by lessening your de nominator.—Carlyle.

"Here is my Letter to You. It is Worth One Thousand Dollars"

DEAR FRIEND:

If you're going to buy a horse, you look at his feet. But if you buy a building, you look at the ROOF last. A horse isn't worth more than his feet, and a building isn't better than its roof.

I want you to roof right. I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof a good deal better than your building, because then you ll get everything out of the building that it can give in shelter, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. It was hard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling. I worked for years to get just the right kind of metal to last longest. I worked to get the easiest and best lockjoint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked and estimated hard to get a roof neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine what do you get? First, you get a shingle so good to-day, that it gives perfect service. It suits any building. It meets every kind of need for a roof at low cost and with long service. Second, you pay a moderate price. This is because many buyers unite on using my Oshawa Steel Shingle. The Canadian Government Bernier Arctic Expedition used my shingle against Arctic ice and blizzards. The North-West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earthquakes. My Oshawa roofing is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof that is perfect in every climate in the world from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my reward for high quality. Third, you have a roof that is easy to lay and lay right. You can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak nor burn. It is lightning-proof.

But I want you to pry into every detail of my proposition first. I want you to know it is right. I will send you this book of mine on "GEORGE SHINGLES" if you send me a post card. I have sent thousands of them out, for they have useful hints on planning barns and houses. The book is worth money to you, and if it leads you to use my Oshawa Shingles, the roof will be protecting your barn one hundred years from now.

Send for this book of mine now, to my nearest address below. If you are about to build a barn, it may have a hint or new idea worth $1,000 easily to you, even if you do not buy a roof. If you do get a Pedlar Roof from me, you get double or triple service from the building. I will be looking for your enquiry.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) G. A. Pedlar

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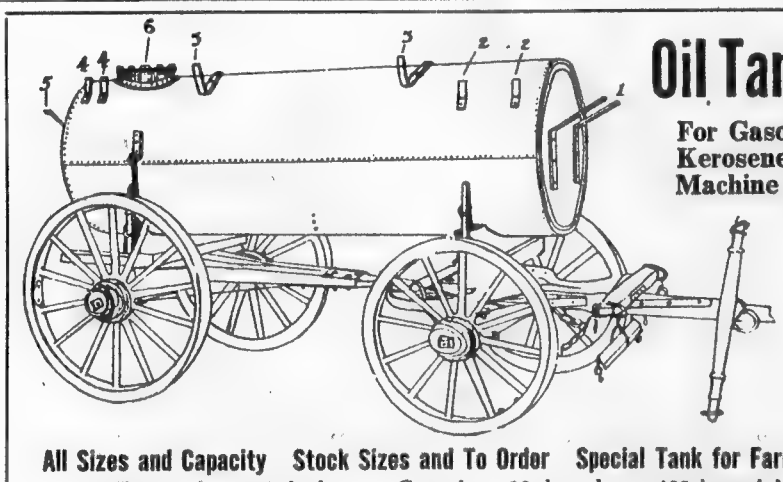

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LETHBRIDGE ADOPTS DIRECT LEGISLATION

Lethbridge, Alta., Dec. 10.—The commission form of government has been adopted here by an overwhelming majority. Two years ago the city council voted for the commission form of government, but the council delayed action and at the last election submitted to the electors four questions dealing with the change.

The people at the election yesterday voted for straight commission government with the initiative, referendum and recall, 690 voting for this form of government and only 359 for the other three proposals. W. D. L. Hardie, who was elected mayor, is an advanced Radical, and in favor of Direct Legislation and single tax. He made the issue of the campaign the commission form of government, and claimed that Mayor Hatch had failed to make good his pre-election pledges on the question.

Lethbridge is thus the first city in the West to go in for direct legislation. The changes necessary in the city charter will be based on the changes made at St. John, N.B., earlier in the year. These are already being adopted by the provincial government of Alberta, and they will go through without any difficulty.

Land Values Taxation in South Australia

Continued from Page 19

turn to the old method of taxing improvements. Next December, at least another five municipalities will take polls on the question. Quorn, Petersburg, Brighton, Clare and Gawler, have carried motions to that effect, and we are hopeful that others will be added to the list. No one has yet raised the question in the council of our Capital City, Adelaide, but next December I am out as a candidate for the position of alderman. I don't expect to succeed, and am only coming out to do propaganda work for land values rating.

Biggest Fight Is Protection

As regards the tariff question in South Australia we regard protection as our biggest fight. The workers in many cases have the foolish notion that protection improves their condition. Many, however, are getting their faith very much shaken. First, it was "old" protection that was going to do wonders for them, but they found the manufacturers got all the benefit. Then "new" protection was invented. This was a scheme to give the manufacturer protection by means of the tariff, whilst the worker in the protected factory was to be protected by means of a wages board. But alas, the new protection was no better than the old. It only succeeded in raising the price of the article to the consumer. And so today there is a great outcry against the high cost of living, and some of the workers are beginning to see that free trade is the best for them.

Third Party Seems Needed

Unfortunately the Labor Party, as well as the Deakin Party, the alleged Liberal Party, are strong supporters of protection, and it seems as if a third party is necessary before there is much chance of reform. The Federal Government last year collected about £15,000,000 from customs and excise, and only about £1,400,000 land values taxation. The Federal Land Tax is a progressive tax, with an exemption of £5,000. So only 13,587 persons are called upon to contribute under its provisions. Australia is an ideal country with a glorious climate and great possibilities. Our legislators are stumbling blocks to progress. They support a system of taxation that hampers and restricts trade and fines improvements. With free trade and an all round land value tax, this country would be a paradise for the worker. We shall continue our work of educating the people until we have free trade, free land and free people.

WILSON AND PROTECTION

When Woodrow Wilson was a student at Princeton, the most coveted undergraduate achievement was the winning of the Lynde Prize for extemporaneous debating. Preliminary contests were held among the members of each debating club, and then the selected teams competed. Wilson was recognized as the best debater in college, and was expected to win the prize. On the evening of the preliminary contest, the contestants were told the subject; this time it was to be Protection vs. Free Trade. Then the debaters took sides by lot. Wilson put his hand into the hat and drew out a slip that required him to argue in favor of "Protection." He tore up the slip and returned to his seat. Nothing under heaven, he swore, would induce him to advance arguments for a thing in which he did not believe. He did not believe in "protection." So the Lynde Prize went to somebody else.—Free Trade Broadside, Boston.

THE GREAT INJUSTICE

We can have universal suffrage, but with monopoly on land, women will be ground down by enforced poverty, and starving children will cry for bread. We may pass restrictive laws regarding the sale of alcoholic drinks, but while the present land system obtains, the crowded condition of cities will continue to breed drunkards. Labor may in its desperation organize to revenge its wrongs by strikes and boycotts, but they are powerless while the unsurpation of landlords extracts the product of their industry through rent.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Splendid Value in Men's Mitts

15N16. Men's Indian Buffalo Mitts
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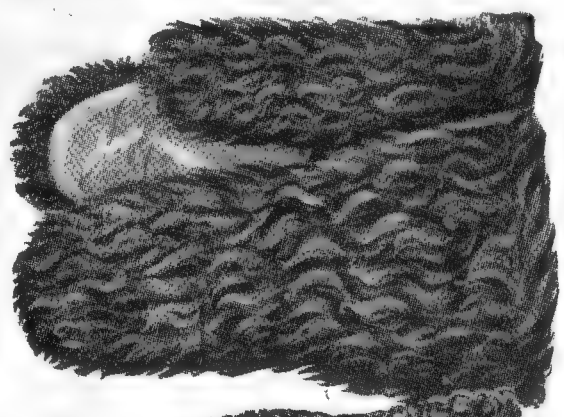
These are great wearing and very warm driving mitts. They are both comfortable and roomy, and have nice fur lining. The facings are made of genuine leather of splendid quality. They are very big value at EATON price.



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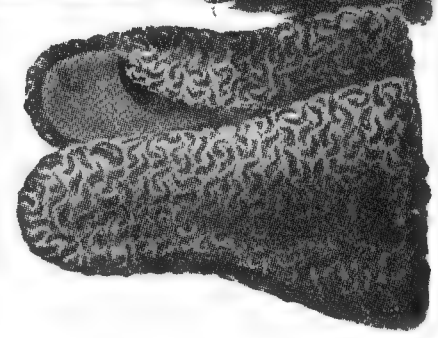

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These garments, made of extra fine quality flannelette, are exceptionally good value at EATON prices. They make very pretty night-wear for the cold weather and will be found very durable and satisfactory. They are cut wide and roomy and are attractively finished.

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Yoke is trimmed with six clusters of five tucks and finished off with silk flannelette embroidery insertion while silk embroidered flannelette trims the front, neck and cuffs; finished with braid. Colors White or Pink. Length 56, 58 and 60.

19N1715. Warm Flannelette Nightgown - - - - - .85
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19N1720. Heavy English Flannelette Nightgown $1.50
Handsomely trimmed and made of very good quality material. Has yoke embroidered with silk floss and clusters of fine tucks. Silk ribbon draw string at neck. This garment has been made specially for us. White only. Length 56, 58 and 60.

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Old Maje Departs

Continued from Page 7

laboring vastly—constructed a slippery-bottom slide down the mud-bank, where the only toboggan needed was a wet and naked skin.

Fatty Peters, sitting on the horse-block, viewed the world darkly, pondering on the instability of terrestial things. On a bed of sacks in one corner of the barn old Maje was dying, his eyes grown dim and bloodshot, his breath coming fitfully and slow. Now and then Fatty glanced wistfully down the empty vista of the road, until at length a horseman swung around a distant fence corner and cantered slowly up. Watching him with melancholy interest, Fatty started a trifle when he recognized Doc Henderson, his father's friend, perennial candidate for Congress.

"Howdy, Henery?" inquired Doc Henderson, with condescending familiarity. "Your paw about?"

"He's over at Warsaw, I reckon," answered Fatty. "Anyways he's off some place with the team—I don't know jest where."

"What's the matter? Been gittin' into trouble, Henery?" Doc Henderson, astute observer, had noticed traces of tears on Fatty's cheeks.

"Old Maje is gittin' ready to kick the bucket," answered Fatty, in a tone of voice that showed the misery of his soul.

"Well, now, ain't that too bad!" said Doc Henderson, genuinely interested, as behooves every Congressman-to-be, when the interests of even his humblest constituents are involved. "Maje was a mighty fine coon-dog, Henery, a ree-markable fine coon-dog; many a night I've been out with him an' your father. He seemed to have a sort of analytical mind for coons. An' now you say he's dyin'? Maybe he ain't as bad off as you believe."

"I wish you'd take a look at him," suggested Fatty, "an' see if you think he can last awhile."'

Responding to this invitation, Doc Henderson dismounted, tethered his steed to the hitching rack, and accompanied Fatty to the barn, while Mrs. Peters, peeping from the window and appreciating true Congressional condescension, exclaimed fervently: "My land's sakes!"

Old Maje, upon his bed of sacks, was breathing very faintly; but none the less he recognized Doc Henderson as a co-enemy of coons, and feebly wagged his tail. Observing this proof of fidelity, Fatty became again the prey of melancholy, and even Doc Henderson was more than ordinarily solemn as he stooped and inquired, "Howdy, Maje?"

The old dog snuffled and tried to wag his tail once more, but seemed too far gone for the effort; and then a gurgling sounded—the sign of dissolution—and Fatty wailed outright.

"There's the death rattle, Doc! Can't you do nothin' for him? Please try an' see if they ain't somethin' you kin do!"

Vainly the old dog endeavored to fight off the inevitable; vainly he called upon his powers to beat back death. But when it came, it found him undaunted and unafraid. With the hair on his neck raised in a fringe of defiance, he lifted himself half up, uttered a short bark, and fell back lifeless.

Uncontrolled sobs shook Fatty, and even Doc Henderson was sincerely affected.

Mrs. Peters, looking from the kitchen window, saw Fatty weighed down by grief, approaching in the convoy of Doc Henderson, and ventured out upon the porch. "Ain't you ashamed of yourself, Henery?" she rebuked. "A big boy like you oughtn't to cry like that."

"Noble tears, madam! Noble tears!" declared Doc Henderson, with his best Congressional air.. "Tears that spring from the deepest and holiest fountains of the human heart. Henery is grief-stricken over the demise of a noble canine friend."

"My land!" ejaculated Mrs. Peters. "So Maje is dead!"

"Dear as the Pyramid of Cheops, madam," declared Doc Henderson.

"An' he knowed me, didn't he?" sniffed Fatty. "He reached up an' tried to lick my hand the minute before he died."

Doc Henderson vouched for this, and then Mrs. Peters invited him to dinner. As she did so, Mr. Peters arrived upon the scene. "Howdy, Doc?" he inquired. "Gittin' around to mend up some o' them fences? Politics beginnin' to git kind o' warm?"

"And Maje is dead," said Fatty. But the news passed without notice, for Doc Henderson and his father were already in debate.

Not interested, Fatty ate in gloomy silence, thinking about Maje, and wondering what had happened to Whitey Wilkins and the other boys. The din of discussion failed to rouse him. His soul was harassed with a sense of loneliness. Old Maje was dead, and there was none to listen to the news.

Mumbling an inarticulate "excuse me," he finally left the room and perched again upon the horse-block.

The sun swung low, the shadows lengthened, and little dust whirls danced to the whispers of the evening breeze. A timorous hen, preparing to retire for the night, gave earnest consideration to the perches afforded by an apple tree, while the guinea fowl raised a very bedlam of discordant cackling; but Fatty, undisturbed, still sat and drained the dregs from his cup of woe.

Finally, far down the road, he saw a homeward bound procession, kicking up the dust and generally enjoying life.

With much yelling and whistling the newcomers drew near and debouched before the horse-block, tired but happy, and fiercely hungry. And then Whitey Wilkins suddenly remembered that at last accounts old Maje was in a very precarious state of health.

"How's old Maje?" he asked.

"None of your durn business," answered Fatty, incensed at the general attitude of the newcomers and, climbing down from the horse-block, he went into the house.

"Well I'll be blamed!" was Johnny Simmons's comment, as the visitors departed. "Who in the dickens cares if his durned old dog is dead?"—Everybody's Magazine.

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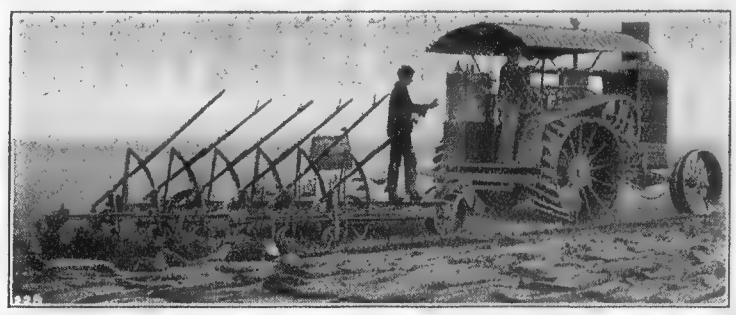

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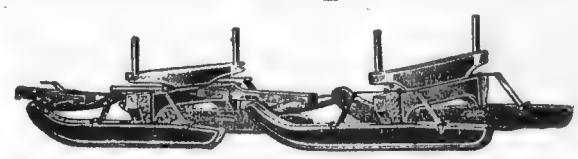

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Once again I have received notification that members of this circle are sending clothing and I received a barrel from Mrs. Nesbitt, at Oak River. I shipped it at once to a family who have suffered great loss through hail and frost. The mother of the family wrote that she was very handy at making over things and I am sure the help will be more than acceptable.

But you know I would rather you didn't send clothing to me, as it makes it necessary to pay double freight or express on every parcel. If you will write to me for the name and address of someone in need I will cheerfully forward it.

I would like to ask those requiring clothing to give the ages and sizes of their children, and those offering to give some idea of the kind and sizes of the garments they are prepared to give, so that I will be in a position to help you both more effectively.

You remember that I spoke some time ago about certain pen names especially those beginning with A being overpopular. I should have added that we have almost every conceivable kind of "Mother," so to avoid confusion it would be better to leave it out of your pen-names in future.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TOO MUCH FALSE MODESTY

Dear Miss Benyon:—I am enclosing 25c for the two pamphlets: "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Beautiful Story in the World." I shall not need to use them for a few years, but would like to have them in readiness.

I agree with you about expectant mothers going out for the good of their health. Blue Bells' letter was only too true, although I think as long as she felt she was right she should not have tried to satisfy her neighbors by keeping at home. There seems a great deal of false modesty in the West here. How can we expect our children to look on such subjects with anything but vulgar curiosity as long as their elders set such an example? I think I had better change my pen name from A Mother of Two to something else, as I see there is another with the same.

Yours sincerely,

SADA.

WOMEN NEED OUTLET

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am enclosing ten cents for the two booklets: "How to Teach the Truth to Children," also the one on Maternity. I have two little boys and bye and bye they will want to know the real truth of their beings.

The one on Maternity may be helpful to some other young mother, as well as myself, for it was a subject I was certainly very far behind with when my first baby came. However, I had kind neighbors who helped me in every way.

I enjoy your pages every week and we women in the West are glad to be able to open our hearts for we get too much closed up at times with our troubles.

Yours truly,

SCOTTIE.

HAS PATTERNS OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Do you have to pay or what are your rules for our page? I should like to become one of your members. My father-in-law and hubby go shares for The Guide (as we both live on the same farm). I enjoy reading the Country Homemakers' page very much.

I hardly ever go out, as I have four little ones and the eldest only four, so I look for the page each week as one would look for an old friend.

Will you kindly send enclosed letter to Youthful Ma, as I would like to get crocheted slipper pattern.

I have several patterns of children's clothes. Do you exchange in that way in your department? Wishing you success in your good work, I remain,

AN INTERESTED READER.

We will be glad to forward all letters sent in our care to members. There is no membership fee.—F.M.B.

SIX CHILDREN TO DRESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Seeing Friend No. 2's offer in The Guide I beg to say that I have two boys ten and twelve years old, and they are very short of clothing just at present, and I don't know where I am going to get them, as all our wheat was blown very badly with wind and we had our barley frozen, also we lost our best cow this year, and altogether we have had a very bad year and should be extremely grateful to Friend No. 2 for any clothing which she may have to spare. I have six children and this is only our second year farming and last year (our first) we were hailed about half our crop, and taking it altogether farming to us has been anything but profitable up to the present. Still we are hopeful as to the future.

I wish to add that this is the first time in my life that I have accepted help from anyone, and would not even now but for the very kind way as Friend No. 2 expresses herself in her letter to The Guide to which we are subscribers.

I am yours obediently,

MARY C.

MORE CLOTHES NEEDED

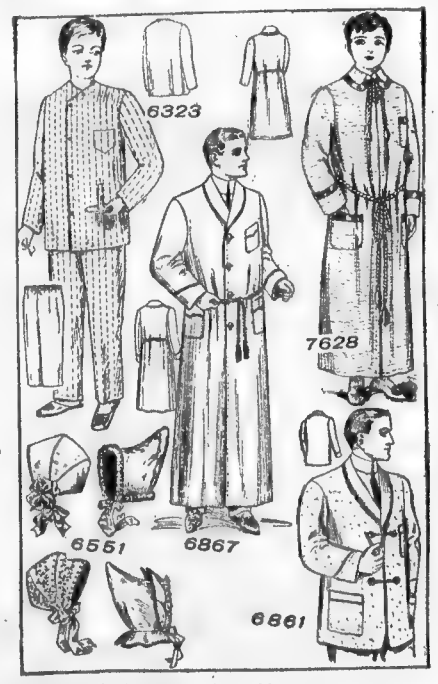
Dear Friend:—I am a reader of the Sunshine page. I am a homesteader's wife. We had a very poor crop this year, and very little of it, also no market for it. Our life is very difficult to feed and clothe the four young ones. We have two girls, 4 and 6 years old, and two boys, 8 and 10 years old. According to your letter in the Sunshine offering some clothing for children, I will be very thankful to get some of them, if you can spare any.

ELIZABETH.

CLOTHES BADLY NEEDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—We find it impossible to buy any new clothes for this winter, and should be grateful if you could send us anything. I have a little boy aged five and a girl three years. I could remake anything to fit them. Also I should like to thank you for the help you are in giving us such good advice in the Homemakers' and Sunshine pages. With love, I remain,

ELIZA.



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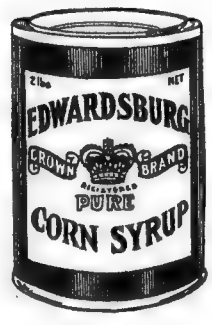

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ANNOUNCING THE PRIZE WINNERS

Never in my life did I have such a hard time deciding on anything as I did on the prize winners in the recent story competition, "Getting Ready for Winter." Your stories, as I have already told you, were exceptionally good, and there were six so nearly equal that I had to take them home with me and dream upon them. Perhaps I should say seven, for if Jack Coward had remembered to give his age he might have been included among the prize winners.

The three who did win prizes were Beatrice McPhail, Belmont, Man.; Emily Baxter, Halcyonia, Sask.; and Bessie Jordon, Baldur, Man. Those who came next were George E. Cripps, Gainsboro, Sask.; Edythe Lorimer, Kerrobert, Sask., and Winnie Blackett, Sedgewick, Alta.

But there were ever so many more good stories that I would like to have given prizes to if the number had not been limited to three.

Somebody suggested a fairy story, and someone an adventure for the next competition. Put your thinking caps on and see if you can hit upon something better.

ABOUT CAMERA WORK

I think I told you before that I had extended the time for the photographic contest to the first of January. You can send me a picture either of the Oldest Inhabitant or a Winter Picture. By a picture of the Oldest Inhabitant I mean a picture of something that has been on your farm or in your district for many years. I won't need to tell you what a winter picture means. Never mind about Santa Claus. It won't stop his coming for you to think for a few minutes of something else.

Please have your parents certify that you took the picture yourself and mail it flat so that it will not break or crack.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON.

FRISKY'S WINTER STOREHOUSE
A Prize Story

When I was a little girl about ten years old, we lived in a large house surrounded by huge oak trees. In fact, the trees looked so green and fresh that the farm was called "Emerald Grove." The first summer that we lived on this farm I became acquainted with a timid red squirrel; timid I said, but it did not remain so very long. He got tamer every day, but we could never catch him. However, we could easily watch his habits and we always called him Frisky.

Frisky, like all other squirrels, was very partial to acorns. Early in the fall, before the nuts were really formed we could see him relishing any he found. Later on, in September, before the heavy winds came, he commenced to gather the matured nuts for his winter's supply.

The hen house near our house was surrounded by an embankment of clay, in which were many holes. Mr. Squirrel would climb up a tree, break off three or four acorns, shell the rough coat from them and place them in his cheeks. He then ran down the tree, over to the hen house and carefully deposited the nuts there. He repeated this several times until he had filled the hole, and then he sought for another. Before covering the nuts with clay, he placed some loose substance, such as hay, directly over them. He knew why he did this as well as we do and Frisky was not regarded as a modern scientist, either.

I am sure Frisky filled more than twenty such holes, and how he knew when he had sufficient is more than I know. He labored at it for more than two weeks and he was a steady worker, too.

One night, after I had watched him filling a hole, I became very curious and thought I would see just how they were covered. So I removed some clay and kept on removing it. I am sure I dug for ten minutes before I reached the nuts. I covered them up again, but I guess Frisky would know someone was meddling with them.

Of course, Frisky required a winter house, which would be warmer than the old tin creamery can he lived in all summer. I thought I would help him along, so I placed a thick but small wooden box in the same tree as his summer house occupied. I placed some old wool in it and then went away. Do you suppose Frisky didn't know which of the two was the warmer?

In a few days there came a heavy snow storm and we couldn't see our squirrel anywhere. So I climbed up the tree and looked in the box. There, in a coil, lay Frisky, breathing slowly. I didn't touch him and he didn't awaken. We didn't see him for several days, but one morning early I saw him eating nuts. I knew where he got them, too, but he was so shy! I wouldn't bother him any more, and I waited until spring to renew my acquaintance with him.

BEATRICE McPHAIL.
Belmont, Man. Age 17.

THE STORY OF WILFUL THOMAS

Once upon a time there lived two little gophers named Tony and Thomas. Tony was a wise little animal, and always did what he was told, but Thomas was wilful and took no one's advice. The mother had died a short time ago, and so they were starting life on their own account. Many were the long, happy days they spent as the summer went slowly by.

But the old gophers knew that summer would not last forever, and held many councils as to where was the best place to gather their winter's food. Tony always took great notice of the old gophers' advice, for he knew they had lived many winters and knew more than he. He would go home to his tunnel and tell his brother all he had seen and heard. But Thomas would not listen and only said: "Pooh! there is plenty of time yet."

The days began to grow shorter and shorter and Tony had started to store. He made his tunnel longer till it reached right from the big hill where he lived to the edge of the grain fields. He would nibble off heads of wheat and carry them away to his little granaries underground. He worked hard but was well rewarded by seeing the growing pile of wheat, and he would often think of the time he would have during the long winter.

Meanwhile Thomas began to feel uneasy, but he did not like to give up his indolent life for such strenuous work as Tony's, so he settled the matter by burrowing into the middle of a stook of wheat. He said to himself: "How silly Tony is to work so hard, when he could do just as I have done. He is not so wise as I." Soon a snowfall came and covered the ground. "Ha!" thought Thomas, "the winter is here at last and I've plenty to eat." After a few days the sun came out and the snow gradually melted away and Thomas began to think the winter was not so bad as some would have it. A neighboring gopher was passing by and Thomas called out: "You don't call this bad weather, do you?" "Why, no," said the old gopher, "winter ain't come yet, but it will come soon. See those snow clouds out yonder?" But Thomas only gave his tail a whisk as if to say: "I don't believe you."

One day when the snow was nearly all gone and Thomas was asleep in his hole, he was awakened by a terrible rumbling noise like thunder. He sat up to listen. It came nearer and nearer and nearer till poor Thomas was cowering and trembling in his hole. At last when it seemed right over his head it stopped. Just as he was going to settle for another snooze it started again, and he could hear it growing fainter and fainter till it was away in the distance. He was wide awake now so he decided to go for a walk. Coming out of his hole he stopped short in bewilderment, for lo! there was no stook there, only his little brown hill was left. Thomas winked and blinked as if he could not believe his eyes, but gradually the truth dawned on him. The big two-legged humans must have taken it away, and the rumbling noise must have been what they called a wagon. To make the situation worse, the big bank of clouds which the neighboring gopher had spoken of were directly overhead, and already he could feel and see the big white flakes falling about him. He silently crept back to his hole.

All night long the wind howled and the snow fell. In the morning when Thomas awoke he could not get out, and he knew that he was snowed under as Tony had told him he would be. Oh! if he had only taken Tony's advice he would not have had to go without food like this.

What should he do? Tony's hole crossed his, he knew, but he felt so ashamed of himself he could not bring himself to go begging for food. But hunger drove him and he went. Tony was more forgiving than Thomas had given him credit for, and he fed his fill out of Tony's store.

Thomas has never forgotten his first winter, and now he has grown older and wiser and always puts away enough for the longest winter.

WINNIE BLACKETT.
Sedgewick, Alta. Age 15.

A GOPHER STORY

Here comes a really truly prairie chicken, as I live away out in Saskatchewan on a homestead, where there is neither a twig nor a tree. And as we have no birds, or not many, my story will have to be about the gopher.

The gopher lives underground. During the summer months he collects his food from the grain fields and from gardens and any green substance available. In preparing for winter he fills his underground granaries with grains and other substance which he carries in his cheek-pockets.

When it freezes up in the fall he goes into his hole and does nothing but sleep and eat all winter till spring, and then he goes to work as usual.

EDYTHE LORIMER.
Kerrobert, Sask. Age 8.

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Country Girl's Ideas

On a certain very much down-at-the-heel Manitoba farm there lived a young girl with a keen eye for the main chance. As it happened she was the only one in her family with an eye for any kind of a chance.

They were the kind of people who call themselves unlucky but who are less politely and more accurately described by their neighbors as shiftless. They left their machinery out all winter to become rusted and weather-beaten. The binder stood at the end of the field, the mower in the slough and the plow at the end of the furrow where the team was unhitched from it the night before it froze up in the fall. Consequently they were always having to get new machinery and repairs for the old and complained that the upkeep of a farm was very expensive and ate up all the profits.

This Baldry family were very unfortunate, too, in losing their stock and poultry. Their ill-luck in this respect was the natural result of badly-lighted and badly-ventilated stables and hen houses, but they sat about the house and played checkers all winter and mourned their misfortune when the hens were found dead and a calf and a colt gave up the struggle and went to the Happy Hunting Ground.

Well, as I have said, a shrewd young girl grew up on this kind of a Manitoba farm. Contrary to all pre-conceived ideas of the propriety of the thing she had a business-like mind. It came to her one day that the way things were being done on their farm was all wrong. Also it struck her that since she knew that the existing order of things was in some way out of joint there was no reason why she—even though she was a girl—should not take things into her own hands and straighten them out.

I am sorry I cannot tell you how she got the consent of the men-folk of her family to trust her to put her ideas into practice. At any rate she began to study stock. Jersey cattle interested her especially. Little by little she has built up a herd of twelve pure bred Jersey cows and is in a fair way to become well-off.

This girl, strange to relate, was not especially brilliant in intelligence—just an ordinary, every-day sort of a girl with a little ambition and commonsense.

So much for the tale, the moral is that many young girls and married women have the means for reaching financial independence right at hand, and it never occurs to them to profit by it. Everyone does not need to go in for Jersey cattle. There are pigs and horses, ducks, geese, turkeys and hens, gardens and forestry shrubs and trees. Also there are pickles and jellies and catsup, all offering a means of money-making not to be despised. This may sound very mercenary, but I believe we will have more content on the farms when our young girls find a way of earning money that is their very own. A definite means of income which is the result of our own labor and thought is better for us than the dearest and most generous daddy with a full purse. When a daughter is needed in the home to help her mother and her father is willing and able to support her that is a different matter. She is giving a fair return in labor for whatever she receives in money and clothes.

But I was not thinking only of the children when I suggested this arrangement. For the sake of the parents and of the community at large it would be better for the young people to stay on the farms instead of hurrying off to town as soon as they are grown up. I can think of two districts in Manitoba both of which used to be ever so lively a few years ago where now you couldn't get enough young people together for a party even though you tried ever so hard. Most of these young people have gone to towns to live. I believe the chief reasons for this are that they want their own money and they want freedom and they want company. All these things they could have had on the farms if they had known how to go about it.

Where there are rural telephones binding the district together, and gramophones bringing to the farms the latest and most popular music, life on the farm is not as lonely as it used to be. Many of the country houses now have furnaces, and I even know of some wealthy farmers who have their own system of water works and their houses lighted with gas. Town life has little left to offer these people except closer contact with neighbors, which is not always desirable. Indeed, to my mind the privacy and independence of farm life is one of its great charms. Instead of a thirty or a fifty-foot town lot upon which the neighbors across the street and either side turn inquisitive eyes, one can have acres of ground around the house with hedges and trees and shrubs, tennis courts and croquet grounds. Think of that in comparison with a house I know of in this city where one can stand in the kitchen and look clear through all the kitchens in the block.

Private water works and lighting plants pre-suppose capital, but beautiful grounds involve little more than hard work. I know a woman a few miles from Winnipeg who has one of the most beautiful farm places I have ever seen as a result of instructions from her doctor to live outside. She began then to get interested in flowers and trees and poultry and proved herself very clever at raising them. Whenever she drove through the bush some miles from her home and saw a flower or a climbing plant or a shrub that she thought beautiful she got out of the buggy and dug it up and took it home. She loved everything that grew on the place, for she had put something of herself into the raising of it.

So I think our country girls would love the farm better if they would make it a means of independent livelihood or would undertake to help beautify it through their own efforts.

The Country Girl

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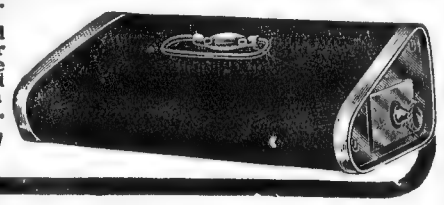

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News from Ottawa

Liberal Naval Policy—Naval Debate—Patronage Evils

(By The Guide Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—The one big event of the week in parliamentary circles has been the enunciation by Sir Wilfrid Laurier of the Liberal attitude in regard to the Government's proposal to contribute $35,000,000, the equivalent of three Dreadnoughts, to the Imperial Treasury. It was expected that the Liberals would adhere to their policy of a Canadian navy, but it was not anticipated that they would be ready to enlarge upon their original proposal to the extent of advocating the construction of two fleets, one for the Atlantic, and one for the Pacific. As each fleet would constitute a unit this would mean that there would be a Dreadnought and the several other cruisers and smaller craft which constitute a fleet unit in both oceans. The line of reasoning which led to this view was doubtless somewhat as follows: "The Conservatives propose to vote $35,000,000 to which expenditure they have announced they intend to commit the country; that sum is going to be spent if the government is permitted to carry out its plans. We cannot challenge the proposal that Canada should do something for Imperial defence, but $35,000,000 voted now, plus the cost of a permanent policy to be worked out later, is not as good a plan as to start in right now and spend the money on a navy of our own. In view of the declaration of the Admiralty that the warships are being withdrawn from foreign waters to the home waters the undertaking by the Dominion to guard the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be of more real service to the Empire than a contribution or a series of such, should the government decide to defer the question of a permanent policy indefinitely."

Having set forth its policy the members of the opposition now propose to feel the pulse of the country, and if they can convince themselves that this would be a good issue, in conjunction with a campaign for larger markets, to go to the country on, there is likely to be a protracted session of the House.

The Loyalty Issue

The scene in the Commons when Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced his alternative policy was quite as striking as on the occasion, a week previous, when Premier Borden explained the Government's proposal to the House. Only a few of the members failed to take their places at three o'clock and the galleries were crowded with humanity. The Opposition leader was in good form. As is his custom he spoke from notes only and, as the result of a number of interjections by Conservative members, occasionally strayed from the original outline of his speech. He was frequently cheered and when he resumed his seat after reading the proposed amendment Mr. Michael Clarke, the member for Red Deer, started singing the national anthem. This bit of imperialistic byplay was quite as effective as on the previous Thursday, when, on the conclusion of the Premier's address, Conservatives did likewise. As on that occasion all the members arose to their feet and joined vigorously in the singing.

Sir Wilfrid practically based his whole case on the contents of the admiralty memorandum. This document, he said, made it quite apparent that Great Britain is in no danger either imminent or prospective. The memorandum demonstrated more than anything else a new condition of affairs in Europe arising out of the race for armaments. As this condition created the necessity of England maintaining the great majority of her fleet in home waters, it was clearly the duty of Canada, just as it has been the recognized duty of Australia, to replace every vessel which the Mother Country has deemed it necessary to withdraw from the Atlantic and Pacific.

Empire Not In Danger

Sir Wilfrid dealt at some length with the Government's proposal that, as a condition of a permanent policy, Canada must have a share in the settlement of the question of peace or war. He said that the subject was one upon which he would not express a definite opinion, because it is too new. But he was of the opinion that Canada cannot afford to postpone her preparations for defence till this all important question is settled. It should be considered as a distinct question and in the meantime the Dominion should go ahead with preparations for defence. Towards the conclusion of his speech he said: "I do not believe that the Empire is in danger. I do not believe that it can be cemented by the means suggested. I believe the relations of the different parts of the Empire to the Mother Land are not perfect, or that essentially they are perfectable. You can discuss problems of improvement; but there is no occasion to discuss problems of existence."

Graham Supports Laurier

Hon. George E. Graham supplemented the arguments of his leader in a long speech which dealt largely with the constitutional aspect of the question. He declared that the government proposal was not a policy but an expedient, and a subterfuge to get away from the inter-political strife within its own ranks. He thought it would be a good idea to name the battleships after Monk, Nantel and Pelletier. To accept the proposal would be to create a nation of substituters, ignore the test of devotion and reverse the policy of the past seventy years. On the other hand two fleet units would develop Canadian nationality, strengthen the imperial tie, and result in the creation of an immense shipbuilding industry within the Dominion. Mr. Graham challenged the government to bring down a redistribution bill this session and go to the country on the issue.

Hazen Supports Borden

Hon. J. D. Hazen, on behalf of the government, ridiculed the opposition amendment. The majority of people he said, would agree that it was prepared simply from the standpoint of party strategy and party tactics. He thought it remarkable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in 1910 was opposed to the creation of one fleet unit, is now prepared to construct two. In other words, when in power Sir Wilfrid was not prepared to do much, but now, when he has no power, he advocates a large expenditure. The country would think that the time for him to have put forward that view and that policy was the time when he was in power. Mr. Hazen asserted that the present action could not be regarded for a single moment as Canada's permanent part in naval defence. That would be a matter for careful consideration. The question of permanent defence would be worked out on proper lines. He expressed the belief that the three Dreadnoughts would be paid for out of revenue and that the government would not, as had been stated, be compelled to borrow the money.

The Patronage Evil

A fine illustration of the evils of the party patronage system in connection with appointments to the outside civil service, and the need of the extension of the civil service act to include all branches of the service, was afforded during the course of the debate this week. Mr. Kyte, the opposition member for Richmond, N.S., was actually able to show that a man under sentence for forgery had been given a position as wharfinger down in Richmond county, and that, after serving two months of his sentence, he had been released to take up his duties as a government official. Hon. J. D. Hazen, the minister in whose department the appointment was made, was able to show that he had no knowledge of the fact that Capt. Landry, the party in question, had committed an offence against the criminal code. The minister of justice was also able to clear his skirts of the charge that Landry had secured his release on account of political considerations. Mr. Doherty was in England at the time

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References: Royal and Union Banks. P.O. Drawer 1746.

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Experience dictates that December street prices are usually the lowest of the year. All the greater reason why you should ship and sell your grain in the Secondary Markets where there is real competition. You owe it to yourself to do this.

You may just as well employ men of experience and hustle to handle for you the most important matter of selling your grain. The way our business has grown goes to show that our service and efficient selling are valued.

Write us about barley before loading. Highest bids wired on request. But just now we advise consigning.

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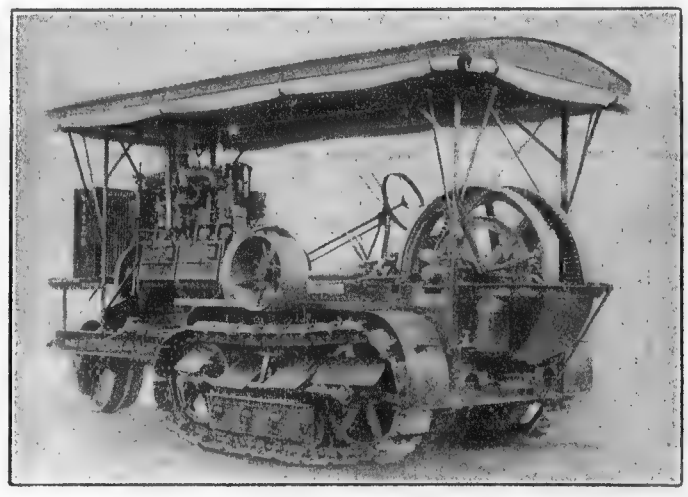

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ADDRESS.....

12-18-12 G.G.G.

Landry was released and Mr. White, minister of finance, who was acting minister of justice, assented to the release of Landry on the recommendation of two physicians, and without knowing that he had ever been appointed to an office by the government. The party directly responsible for this somewhat unsavory episode was the defeated candidate in Richmond county, on whose recommendation the appointment was made. When the government learned of the nice mare's nest the dispenser of patronage in Richmond county had got it into an order in council was immediately passed dispensing with the services of Landry. A better illustration of the folly of filling up the public service with men recommended by members and defeated candidates has never been afforded. This one incident should impress upon Mr. Borden the desirability of fulfilling at an early date his promise for the extension of civil service reform. There was much discussion during the early part of the week of the matter of dismissals and it was all of a nature to utterly discredit the present system. One could not listen to the debate without feeling that even in cases where inquiries were held public servants, some of them old and physically incapable of other work, have been sacrificed for the flimsiest of excuses. In every case the benefit of any doubt there may be in regard to the guiltiness of the accused is given not to the accused, but to the accusers. This is contrary to the recognized principles of justice. It has always been so, and there will be no change until control of the outside service ceases to be a part of the function of the party machine of the government of the day which is expected to win elections for its masters.

Saskatchewan's Direct Legislation Bill

Regina, Sask., Dec. 10.—Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, attorney-general, to-day introduced in the legislature his bill providing for Direct Legislation in the province. It is a broad measure, embodying the principle of the Initiative and the Referendum. It sets forth that a certain percentage of the electors may, by petition, cause acts passed by the legislature to be referred to the electorate of the province for final decision; and that, reversely, legislation may be proposed by the people. The proviso is made, however, that no proposed act will be considered by the legislative assembly which provides for any grant or charge on the public revenue; nor will any act be considered that is not certified to by the attorney-general as being, in his opinion, within the legislative jurisdiction of the provincial House.

The Referendum

The act, the bill states, may be cited as the Direct Legislation act. According to its terms, the machinery whereby the people of Saskatchewan will exercise their right of Direct Legislation is extremely simple. First, it is provided that acts passed by the legislature shall not go into effect immediately on being assented to. There is to be an interim of ninety days, during which time petitions for having the disputed measures referred to the people may be made. Any number of electors, being not less than a certain percentage (not yet specified) of the total vote polled at the last general provincial election, may address a petition to the lieutenant-governor praying that any act, the operation of which is deferred under the provisions of the bill, be referred to the electors. When such a petition is presented, the act referred to will be further deferred until a vote of the electors is taken.

Every act of the legislature will thus be automatically deferred for ninety days, except in cases where a contrary intention is expressly declared in the act itself. When and contrary intention is stated, the reasons for it must be given in the preamble to the act in question, and before it can pass into law the measure must receive a two-thirds majority of the House. No act granting supply to His Majesty comes within this provision deferring the time for its going into effect.

It is on deferred acts only, of course, that the people have the right to the referendum.

The Initiative

In the case of proposing legislation, a percentage of electors may petition the legislature asking that their act be passed by the legislature. If it is not passed by the House without amendment, or with only such amendments as are certified to by the speaker as not constituting substantial alterations, it must go to the electors.

Should the electors pronounce in favor of it, the act must be passed by the legislature at its next session without amendment, or with only such changes as the speaker certifies are not material. In the case of any proposed act being decided in the negative no petition praying for the enactment of it, or of any act substantially similar, can be presented to the legislature for a period of three years after the taking of the vote.

Referendum Elections Annually

After each session of the legislature, the lieutenant-governor-in-council will issue a writ for the taking of a vote on all acts or proposed acts, if any, upon which a vote may be required. The writ must be issued not earlier than five months and not later than ten months after the close of the session. It is provided that the writ will be forwarded to the returning officer of each electorate division with the exception that no vote is to be taken under the act in the electoral divisions of Cumberland and Athabasca. When the votes under the act are to be taken at the same time as the polling in a general election is being held, the same machinery may serve to register both the votes on the measures on those for the election of members. In cases where the voting on a specific measure is to be done identically the same proceedings must be followed as in a general election. This covers the qualification of voters and so forth.

The lieutenant-governor-in-council will, the bill states, proclaim the date of the coming into force of the act.

Discussion of the bill was deferred to the second reading.

CONVENTION DATES

The annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will be held at Brandon, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 8, 9 and 10. The United Farmers of Alberta will hold their annual convention at Calgary, two weeks later, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 21, 22 and 23.

SEED FAIRS FOR ALBERTA

Circuit No. 2	
Didsbury	January 2
Olds	" 3
Bowden	" 4
Innisfail	" 6
Red Deer	" 7
Lacombe	" 8
Leduc	" 9
Milnerton	" 11
Three Hills	" 13
Circuit No. 3	
Cardston	January 3
Macleod	" 6
Medicine Hat	" 7
Gleichen	" 8
Langdon	" 9
Nanton	" 10
Claresholm	" 11
Priddis	" 13
Cochrane	" 14
Magrath	" 17
Taber	" 24
Carmangay	" 31
Circuit No. 4	
Munson	January 4
Castor	" 7
Gadsby	" 8
Provost	" 10
Hardisty	" 11
Sedgewick	" 13
Killam	" 14
Daysland	" 15
Camrose	" 16
Circuit No. 5	
Vegreville	February 3
Innisfree	" 4
Lloydminster	" 5-6
Viking	" 7
Tofield	" 8
Irma	" 10

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Shotshells

"Leader" and "Repeater"

The merits and weaknesses of shotshells are soon shown in trap shooting. Both amateur and professional season's averages were won in 1911 with Winchester Loaded Shells--"Leader" and repeater." Their exceptionally strong and even shooting qualities make them unsurpassed for bird shooting. They are all well made and carefully loaded, and will always give satisfactory results. The Red W on the box guarantees their reliability. Look for it when buying and you'll have

Smokeless Loads that get the Game

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO US!

We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship to us. Our twenty-eight years' experience in handling Western Canada grain is at the farmers' disposal at all times. Our motto is: "Good Returns to Farmers."

The different Canadian Railroads are now taking grain for storing in Duluth and Superior in bond, and our facilities for handling grain on commission shipped to these points are equally as good as if shipped to Fort William or Port Arthur.

If your railroad will not take grain for either Fort William or Port Arthur, then bill it to Duluth or Superior in bond, send the shipping bill to us with selling or holding instructions, and we will attend to the balance of the business for you.

References: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.

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Now that the present outlets for grain shipments are pretty well congested, it will be necessary for considerable grain to again move via some of the American points in bond, as well as all rail east. Our connections enable us to give you the destination most advisable in order that you may be able to make an early and prompt disposition of your grain. Send us samples and advise when you are ready to ship and we will be pleased to let you know where best to forward it to.

Your consignments will be handled strictly on commission when entrusted to us on consignment. We have the necessary facilities to properly look after your interests and procure you highest going prices when effecting sale.

Should you wish track quotations any time that cars are loaded, drop us a wire and we will quote you for immediate acceptance. WE ARE PREPARED TO PAY A PREMIUM ON OATS FOR SHIPMENT.

Write us for any information you might wish re shipping and disposition of grain in car loads.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS Ltd

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

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WINNIPEG - CANADA

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, December 14, 1912.

Wheat—While this week closed with the December option a quarter of a cent in advance from our last letter, the premiums paid for grain in store have almost completely disappeared. Earlier in the week, exporters who had space chartered, simply had to have wheat; consequently, whatever was unloaded into the terminals for immediate delivery commanded its price, but now, with navigation officially closed, and insurance off, everything for shipment East must go all rail, and values are based on the December option.

Exporters are buying very cautiously, and only selected storage with the C.P.R. and G.G.G. company getting premiums over the G.T.P. and C.N.R. terminals. As the outlet for shipment East is limited at present to the C.P.R. lines, it is only business that they give the grain in their elevators the preference.

Oats—There is practically no change in the oat market. The demand is good for spot No. 2 C.W., which is about the only grade holding its own.

Barley—The prices for barley are not so favorable as last week. No. 3 C.W. varies between 46c and 46½c, with only a fair demand.

Flax—There is no improvement as yet in the flax market. Manufacturers of linseed cake maintain that there is a good demand for this product, but until such time as there is more demand for oils, there can be no improvement in the price of the raw material.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Dec.	May	July
Wheat—			
Dec. 10	79¼	83¼	...
Dec. 11	79¼	83½	...
Dec. 12	79¾	84	85¼
Dec. 13	80	84¼	85¾
Dec. 14	80	84	85½
Dec. 16	79¾	84	85½
Oats—			
Dec. 10	32	34⅞	...
Dec. 11	32¼	35	...
Dec. 12	32⅞	35¼	...
Dec. 13	33¼	35½	...
Dec. 14	33¼	35¼	...
Dec. 16	32¾	35½	...
Flax—			
Dec. 10	104½	110¾	...
Dec. 11	105¾	111¾	...
Dec. 12	107	113¼	...
Dec. 13	107½	113¼	...
Dec. 14	105¾	111¾	...
Dec. 16	105½	111½	...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Dec. 14

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$0.83
No. 1 Northern wheat, 2 cars	.81½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 23 cars	.82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 17 cars	.82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,500 bu.	.82½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu., to arrive	.82¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 30 cars, choice	.82¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.82¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.81½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.81
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 500 bu., to arrive	.82⅜
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	.82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.81½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	.81⅝
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,500 bu., to arrive	.81⅞
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	.81⅞
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	.82¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.81⅞
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to go out	.82¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,400 bu.	.82⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.79½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.80⅞
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 57 cars	.80
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 13 cars	.79⅞
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.80⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.79
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	.79½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.80⅛
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.81
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, to go out	.80½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.76
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.77⅞
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.78
No. 3 wheat, 8 cars	.77
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.77
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.76
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.69
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.78½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.78½
No grade wheat, part car, bin burnt	.64
No grade wheat, 1 car	.78
No grade wheat, 1 car	.65
No grade wheat, 1 car	.72
No grade wheat, 1 car, to run	.77½
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	.73
No grade wheat, 1 car	.70
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.75
No grade wheat, 3 cars	.77
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost	.66
No grade wheat, 1 car	.76
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.71
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.75¾
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.64
No grade wheat, 1 car	.79
No grade wheat, 1 car	.70
No grade wheat, 1 car	.76¾
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	10.00
Screenings, 1 car, per ton	11.50
No grade durum wheat, 1 car	.82
No. 1 durum wheat, 9,000 bu., to arrive	.84½
No. 2 durum wheat, 5,000 bu., to arrive	.82½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	.84½
No. 3 corn, 3 cars	.41
No. 4 corn, 1 car, tough	.38
No. 4 yellow corn, 2 cars	.41
No. 3 corn, 2 cars	.42
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, run out	.42½
No. 4 corn, 1 car, good	.41
No grade corn, 1 car	.38½
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	.42½
No. 3 corn, 1 car	.41½
No. 3 yellow corn, 5 cars	.42
No. 3 corn, 2 cars	.40½
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	.30½
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	.29½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.28¾
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.29¾
No. 3 white oats, 4,700 bu., to arrive	.30½
Sample oats, 1 car	.30½
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	.29
No. 3 white oats, 4 cars	.30½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Willmar	.30¾
Sample oats, 1 car	.30
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, f.o.b.	.30
No grade oats, 1 car	.29
No. 3 rye, 1 car	.52
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.57
No 2 rye, 1 car, choice	.57½
No grade rye, 2 cars	.55½
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.53
Sample barley, 8 cars	.43½
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	.43½
Sample barley, 1 car	.50
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.58
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	.43
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.45
No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	.48½
No grade barley, 1 car	.43
No grade barley, 1 car, hot	.37
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.44
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.46
No grade barley, 1 car	.45
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.45½
Sample barley, 3 cars	.44
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.50
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.44
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.48½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.44½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.49
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.45
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.45½
No. 2 feed barley, 5 cars	.46
Sample barley, 2 cars	.47
Sample barley, 2 cars	.46
Sample barley, 1 car	.45
Sample barley, 1 car	.45½
No 1 feed barley, 1 car	.47½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.51
Sample barley, 2 cars	.44
Sample barley, 3 cars	.43
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.51
No grade barley, 1 car	.43½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.51½
No grade barley, 1 car	.41
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.42½
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.46½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.46½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, to arrive	1.21¾
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.24
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.21
No. 1 flax, 900 bu., to arrive	1.26
No. 2 flax, 2 cars	1.21½
No. 1 flax, 1,900 bu., to arrive	1.24½
No. 1 flax, 3,000 bu., to arrive	1.25
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.25½
No. 1 flax. 1 car	1.24½
No. 1 flax, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1.24
Flax, 39 sacks	1.22
No. 2 flax, 1 car, spoiled	1.20
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.24½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.24½
No. 1 flax, 5,000 bu., to arrive by Jan. 31	1.24

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending December 13, 1912

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	3,587,926	1,512,742	663,119
Depot Harbor	......	295,830	......
Meaford	254,290	69,546	......
Midland, Tiffin	1,845,337	1,794,455	753,258
Collingwood	61,399	48,082	......
Goderich	691,899	198,588	44,453
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	365,028	......	20,140
Port Colborne	606,981	......	......
Toronto	......	......	......
Kingston	39,443	125,400	31,200
Prescott	......	......	......
Quebec	1,400	103,819	1,650
Montreal	575,952	1,519,989	42,566
St. John, N.B.	......	......	......
Victoria Harbor	2,301,400	647,000	225,000
Totals	10,331,055	6,315,471	1,782,386
Buffalo	Not reported		
Duluth	30,000	94,000	15,000
Totals last week	13,933,962	6,192,998	1,517,848
Totals last year (Including afloat)	16,512,478	4,886,100	1,723,007

At Midland and Tiffin there are 87,710 U.S. wheat and 88,000 U.S. oats in bond.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE

Liverpool, Dec. 14.—John Rogers & Co. state that with the re-opening of the Irish ports there was a fair supply of cattle at Birkenhead today and prices were reduced from last week's high figures.

Today's quotations may be given as 12½ to 13½c per pound for Irish steers.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, December 14, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	$0.79½	$0.82½
2 Nor. wheat	.76½	.80½
3 Nor. wheat	.73½	.78½
No grade	...	64-78½
3 White oats	.29½	.30½
Barley	39-46½	40-59
Flax, No. 1	1.07	1.24½
Futures—		
December wheat	.80	.79¾
May wheat	.84	.84⅜
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	$6.50	$10.70
Hogs, top	8.50	7.45
Sheep yearlings	5.50	6.90

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

During the past week the receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards amounted to 2,962 cattle, 129 calves, 1,356 hogs and 899 sheep. The previous week the totals were: 1,912 cattle, 18 calves, 1,586 hogs and 4,200 sheep. For the corresponding week a year ago the amounts were: 2,653 cattle, 1440 hogs and 240 sheep.

Cattle

More than twice as many cattle came in last week as during the previous week. The demand somewhat slackened up, too, so that lower prices of 25 cents a hundred were registered on the medium grades of butcher steers and heifers. The fair to good quality now fetches $5.00 to $5.25 and the common stuff $4.25 to $4.50. The Christmas demand for good quality beef has kept up the price to last week's level, namely $6.25 to $6.50. This was the top price of the week. The supply looked like the clean-up of the grass-fed stock and a dull market is looked for until after New Year's. Bulls are selling the best of the season, $4.50 to $4.75 for the best ones. Stockers and feeders are limited in number and are selling as strong as a week ago. Good feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs. bring $5.10 to $5.25, and best stockers from $4.85 to $5.25. Best milkers and springers bring from $55 to $65, and the common kind $35 to $45. Veals are steady at $6.00 to $6.50 for best quality; $5.00 to $5.50 for medium and $4.25 to $4.50 for common.

Hogs

Keen trading characterized the hog market this week and a fair supply of good stuff was on hand. The choice animals commanded $8.50. While prices look steady at the present level, buyers are being cautioned against assuming the continuance of the quotations, as the Eastern prices are lower.

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep market is firm for choice stock. Best sheep are selling from $5.00 to $5.50; medium from $4.25 to $4.50. Lambs are from $6.00 to $6.50 for choice. The supply last week was very slight and prices advanced.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter

Butter remains steady at last week's level, 29-30 cents for fancy dairy, 27 for No. 1 dairy and 24 for good round lots. The cost of fresh creamery butter has advanced to the consumer during the week, the big creameries now charging 35-37 cents a pound wholesale for their fresh stock. The receipts of butter from the country are normal and are gradually picking up in volume. It is estimated that Winnipeg consumes around 9,000 pounds of butter every day, and of this quantity only 2,000 is being made in the city, the balance being shipped in from country producers or imported by the dealers themselves. That butter has reached its high limit is the opinion of most produce men.

Eggs

The storage egg market broke during the week and held or packed stock in the country declined from 25 to 22 cents a dozen. This is accounted for by the open weather down South and the tremendous quantities of eggs put into storage this season. This variety of eggs can be laid down in Winnipeg from the South for 23½ cents, so the dealers are not quoting higher than 22 cents for the ordinary Manitoba eggs. For strictly new-laid, however, the demand is as keen as ever and prices are as high, 35 to 40 cents.

Potatoes

There is little trade in potatoes. No demand to speak of remains, and the quantity coming in is very small. The same jobbers' quotation, 35 cents a bushel, holds good.

Milk and Cream

Sweet cream is still worth 37 cents per pound of butter fat and butter-making cream 32 cents. The supplies are coming in fairly well, this being the scanty time of year, and before long an increased quantity is expected. The advance of wholesale butter to 37 cents will give the milk and cream quotations a firm tone, with probabilities of an advance at New Year or before.

Live and Dressed Poultry

Quotations in live poultry remain the same as last week, namely, 16 cents for turkeys, 14 for chickens, 14 for ducks, 10 for geese and 9 for fowl. Supplies coming in are fairly plentiful, although not enough for the Winnipeg demand. Consequently produce firms have had to import many carloads of poultry. Dressed poultry prices run up to 6 cents a pound higher, the following being one of the larger firm's quotations for today, Monday: Turkeys 22 cents, chickens 16 cents, fowl 14 cents and ducks 16 cents. Firms handling dressed poultry complain that very few farmers know how

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from December 10 to December 16 inclusive

Date	WHEAT 1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	OATS 2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	BARLEY No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	FLAX 1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Dec. 10	79	76	73	66½	57	52	46	31¾	28½	29½	28½	27	46	42	..	..	104	102	84	...
11	79	76	72¾	67	58	51	46	32	29	30	29	26¾	46	42	..	..	105½	103½	...	...
12	79½	76½	73½	67½	58	51	46	32½	29	30	28	26¾	46	42	..	..	106	104	86	...
13	78¾	76½	73½	67½	58	51½	47	33	39	30½	30	27	46	42	..	..	107	105	86½	...
14	79¾	76½	73¾	67½	59	52	48	33	29½	31	29½	27	46	42	40	39	107	105	85	...
16	79½	76½	73½	67½	59	52	48	32½	29	30	29	27	46	41	39	38	105	103	85	...

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE — CORRECTED TO MONDAY, DECEMBER 16

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			
No. 1 Nor.	79½	78½	95
No. 2 Nor.	76½	75½	92
No. 3 Nor.	73½	72½	85
No. 4	67½	65½	78
No. 5	59	..	69
No. 6	52	..	60
Feed	48	..	56
Cash Oats			
No. 2 C.W.	32½	28½	37½
Cash Barley			
No. 3	46	48	49
Cash Flax			
No. 1 N.W.	105	..	..
Wheat Futures			
December	79¾	79¾	95¾
May	84	83½	99½
July	85½	..	..
Oat Futures			
December	32¾	31¾	37½
May	35½	34½	40½
Flax Futures			
December	105	103	184
May	111½	110	189

Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cattle	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.	$ c. $ c.
Extra choice steers	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	....
Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	4.50-5.00
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.00-5.25	5.25-5.50	4.25-5.00
Best fat cows	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	3.75-4.00
Medium cows	4.25-4.75	4.50-5.00	3.35-3.50
Common cows	3.25-3.75	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.25
Best bulls	4.50-4.75	4.25-4.50	3.35-3.50
Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.25	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.25
Choice veal calves	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.50-5.00
Heavy calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$55-$65	$55-$65	$45-$60
Com'n milkers and springers (each)	$35-$45	$35-$45	$25-$35
Hogs			
Choice hogs	$8.50	$8.25	7.00-7.25
Heavy sows	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	5.00-6.50
Stags	$5.00	$5.00	4.50-5.50
Sheep and Lambs			
Choice yearlings	6.00-6.50	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.50
Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50

Country Produce	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Butter (per lb.)			
Fancy dairy	29c-30c	29c-30c	28c
No. 1 dairy	27c	27c	26c
Good round lots	24c	24c	23c
Eggs (per doz.)			
Held stock or packed	22c	25c	28c
Strictly new laid	35c-40c	35c-40c	50c
Potatoes	35c	35c	70c
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	37c	37c	40c
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	32c
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	$2.10	$2.10	$2.00
Live Poultry			
Chickens	14c	14c	12c
Fowl	9c	9c	9c
Ducks	14c	14c	12c
Geese	10c	10c	10c
Turkeys	16c	16c	14c
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Red Top	$12	$13	$9
No. 1 Upland	$11	$12	$8
No. 1 Timothy	$17	$17	$11

to ship them in the proper way. Consequently the prices they receive are away below the quotations for standard stuff. A few simple rules which will materially increase the farmer's receipts from his poultry are these: Have animals well fattened. Kill by bleeding at the mouth or by breaking neck. Pick clean without scalding. Leave heads, wings and feet on except in ducks, when head should be severed. Do not draw, as they keep better undrawn. Hang in a cool dry place overnight. Pack in small baskets or medium sized boxes, as the weight of large boxes filled with poultry crush the lower ones. Ship for week end as the demand is better then.

Hay

Hay prices are down a dollar on Red Top and Upland, now commanding $12 and $11 for No. 1 grades respectively. No. 1 Timothy fetches $17 as before. Normal quantities are coming in and no immediate change is looked for.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William and Port Arthur, Dec. 13

Wheat—	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	29,793.40	5,429.40
No. 1 Nor.	304,422.40	227,614.10
No. 2 Nor.	766,831.10	800,763.20
No. 3 Nor.	786,549.40	1,432,295.50
No. 4	185,960.40	1,110,417.00
No. 5	77,857.50	743,292.20
Others	1,436,510.40	2,567,121.00
This week	3,587,926.10	6,886,933.20
Last week	6,102,432.36	4,453,729.10
Decrease	2,514,506.26	Increase 2,433,204.10

Oats—	1912		1911
1 C.W.	3,362.03		53,805.02
2 C.W.	483,444.18		570,113.04
3 C.W.	142,241.24		142,762.02
Ex. 1 Feed	167,129.17	Mixed minus	522.10
1 Feed	133,358.32	Others	1,129,101.16
2 Feed	110,686.30		
Others	470,519.05		
This week	1,512,742.27	Total this week	1,895,259.14
Last week	1,699,701.26	Total last week	1,301,393.32
Decrease	186,958.33	Increase	593,865.16

Barley—	1912	Flaxseed—	1912
3 C.W.	318,064.27	1 N.W.C.	738,373.14
4 C.W.	141,456.06	2 C.W.	230,652.43
Rejected	98,566.02	3 C.W.	67,318.43
Feed	27,892.24	Others	12,165.52
Others	77,139.41		
		This week	1,048,510.40
This week	663,119.04	Last week	887,091.18
Last week	779,148.47		
		Increase	161,419.22
Decrease	116,029.43		
Total last year	552,615.00	Total last year	657,616.00

Shipments This Week

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1912	3,910,665	741,095	185,152	450,305
1911	1,222,366	258,822	21,683	55,384

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Dec. 14.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 White oats, 30¼ to 30½ cents; No. 3 oats, 27 to 29 cents; barley, 40 to 59 cents.

Duluth, Dec. 14.—Cash oats closed at 29¾ cents; to arrive, 29½ cents.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto, Dec. 14.—Union Stock yards—Receipts today were 66 cars with 748 head of cattle, 69 calves, 2,498 hogs and 912 sheep and lambs. There was a good demand for choice Christmas cattle, prices for anything of quality coming good and steady.

Good medium cattle were steady at $5.75 to $6.50, choice cows and bulls were firm from $4.50 to $5.50. Some of the common offered at a slow market around $4 to $4.25. Lambs were in good demand, the choicest going strong at $7 to $7.25; heavy lambs, $6.50; hogs, steady and unchanged at $8.00 fed and watered.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, Dec. 14. Closing prices to-day were:

Manitoba No. 1 Nor.	$1.08
Manitoba No. 2 Nor.	1.05¼
Manitoba No. 3 Nor.	1.04¾
December	1.03¼
March	1.05¼
May	1.03⅝

Wheat.—The lower closing at Winnipeg was offset here by the firmer Plate offers and prices at the opening were unchanged. Following the opening there was some covering by shorts and prices advanced ⅛ to ¼ with the undertone firm. Millers were buyers with offers limited and a better spot demand for Manitoba grades Antwerp is reported to be buying more freely and Manitoba offers are more firmly held. It is expected that world's shipments will be lighter and that actual distribution will continue. The weather is unsettled in parts of Argentine, where harvesting is in progress. At the close the market was dull but firm, ⅛ to ¼ higher.

Corn opened unchanged; later there was a decline of ¼ in Plate on the milder weather here and lighter feeding, decline in spot and favorable Argentine prospects. The American grade was firmly held with light offers.

CASH WHEAT DEMAND BETTER

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Tribune says: A gradual change has come over the cash wheat markets of the West. A better demand was in evidence here. St. Louis reported 150,000 bushels sold Thursday and yesterday to outside millers, although prices in the latter market were unchanged. Exporters cleaned up the Kansas City cash market at ½ to 1 cent advance. At Minneapolis premiums on 1 Nor. were firmer with Blue Stem selling at 1¾ to 2 cents over Dec.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 700; market weak; beeves, $5.70 to $10.70; Texas steers, $4.50 to $5.80; western steers, $5.40 to $9.15; stockers and feeders, $4.40 to $7.65; cows and heifers, $2.85 to $7.65; calves, $6.75 to $11.00.

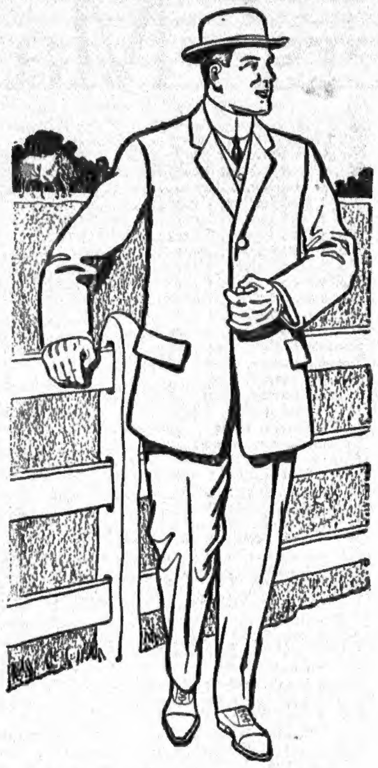
Hogs—Receipts 8,000; market steady to strong at yesterday's average; light, $7.00 to $7.37½; mixed, $7.05 to $7.45; heavy, $7.00 to $7.45; rough, $7.00 to $7.20; pigs, $5.00 to $7.00; bulk of sales, $7.20 to $7.35.

Sheep—Receipts 1,000; market steady; native, $4.10 to $5.10; western, $4.30 to $5.10; yearlings, $5.60 to $6.90; lambs, native, $6.40 to $8.35; western, $6.50 to $8.30.

BULLISH SENTIMENT IN CHICAGO

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Inter-Ocean says: Sentiment was moderately bullish on all grains. There is no inflation in prices. Wheat and coarse grain values at a level, where they are being taken by consumers and a little by foreigners. The situation is a healthy one all around, but with a light volume of speculative trade, fluctuations are limited. At the moment comparatively few traders see little to encourage large operations on either side.

Cash handlers of corn are buying three bushels in country to every one they sell to go east. The belief among the bears is that corn will have to be sold some time and the situation is not right for a bull movement. Cash sales: 45,000 wheat, 120,000 corn, and 235,000 oats. Seaboard reported 160,000 Manitoba, and 150,000 barrels flour sold to Spain.



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HERE'S A GREAT TEST—When you get patterns, take one to your local tailor. Ask him what he will charge you to make a suit of such an imported cloth. Then compare his price with that asked by Catesby!

CHAMPION HEN FETCHES $800

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 13.—Lady Show You, the Illinois champion hen, has been sold for $800 to James A. Bell of Chicago by J. A. Bickerdifle of Millerville.

This bird has a record of eighty-two eggs in eighty-two consecutive days and 281 eggs for the last year.

It is a high-bred Plymouth Rock and has been stationed at the Missouri poultry experimental farm for some time.

76 BUS. WHEAT TO ACRE

A report from Moose Jaw says that on his farm on the south half of section 34-49-54 west 3rd, H. J. Clarke threshed an average of 76 bushels of Marquis wheat from an 11-acre field. This is believed to be a world's record for wheat grown for commercial purposes.

U.S. CROP MOVEMENT

The following table gives the receipts of wheat in bushels at the four principal spring wheat markets from the beginning of the crop year, Aug. 1, 1912, to date, and for the same time a year ago:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Minneapolis	65,622,090	54,002,805
Duluth	60,597,517	23,821,327
Chicago	24,581,100	16,165,300
Milwaukee	5,860,900	5,172,040
Total	156,661,607	99,161,472

The following table gives the receipts of wheat in bushels at the four principal winter wheat points from the beginning of the crop year, July 1, 1912, to date, and for the same time a year ago:

	This Crop	Last Crop
Toledo	3,720,500	5,440,060
St. Louis	23,881,971	10,514,363
Detroit	789,202	1,849,640
Kansas City	36,763,000	18,237,900
Total	65,154,673	36,041,963

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE IN THE FIGHT

The Winnipeg Board of Trade at its last meeting put itself on record as in favor of a system of reciprocal demurrage and a reduction in the duty on cement. The former recommendation, which will be presented to the board of railway commissioners was occasioned by the recent action of the board in permitting the raising of the demurrage charged to the public, while the latter is but a repetition of the position taken by the Board of Trade in June of the present year.

E. D. Martin, in moving the resolution on reciprocal demurrage, read the recommendation of the special committee, which was to the effect that the railway commission should be asked to order that a penalty be placed on railways for delays in shipping goods under certain conditions. These conditions were: The railway should not delay shipment over 48 hours after orders had been received; transportation should be made at the average speed of 100 miles a day; the time allowed for transfer from one railway to another should be 24 hours; the time allowed for unloading cars should be 48 hours. A further condition was that for failure to keep these conditions the amount, if not collected directly from the railway, should be placed in the hands of an official of the board of railway commissioners, who should decide any case of dispute. The railways should at all times, however, have power to prove that delay was occasioned by matters over which they had no control.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FOR SASKATCHEWAN

If pressure of business does not prevent it, woman suffrage will be considered by the Saskatchewan Legislature some day this week. J. E. Bradshaw, Prince Albert, has given notice of this resolution: "In view of the marked progress being made on the continent of America by the movement in favor of equal franchise, this House hereby signifies its approval of the extension of the franchise to women."

It is likely that there will be an interesting and by no means one-sided debate on this resolution, which will not be on party lines, for many members on both sides are confessedly in favor of woman suffrage.

The Leaders' Attitude

Premier Scott says he will not take the position of crossing "votes for women," but will point out that the women of Canada apparently do not yet want the franchise hard enough to warrant its being given to them. "But I do not know any reason why women should not vote," he said.

Mr. Willoughby, the opposition leader, declared that on logical grounds woman suffrage cannot be successfully opposed. However, there is one extremely probable result of woman suffrage that he does not regard with equanimity, to wit, the entry of women into public life. Mr. Wylie, brother of Miss Barbara Wylie, the English militant suffragist, is also said to be sympathetic toward the suffragettes.

Mr. Bradshaw, author of the resolution, has long been an ardent supporter of the cause.

READY FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

London, Dec. 15.—Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries, returned to London from Paris late to-night, and the historic peace conference is expected to open at noon to-morrow. Sir Edward Grey, the British secretary for foreign affairs, will make a brief speech of welcome, and after expressing the hope of a fruitful end of their labors, he will retire and leave the conference to deliberate in private.

The sessions will be held in the historic St. James' Palace, where the picture gallery has been selected as the conference room. It is a secluded apartment and entirely shut off from the noise of the London streets.

The delegates spent a quiet day on Sunday. Nothing has transpired yet to show whether any serious difficulty is likely to arise over the attendance of the Greek delegates. Concerning the Austro-Servian controversy, the Balkan delegates think it the result of Austrian bluff.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR DEAD

London, Dec. 15.—Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador to Great Britain since 1905, died at his London residence, Dorchester house, shortly after noon, to-day, from pulmonary oedema. The end was quite peaceful. Mrs. Reid and her daughter, Mrs. John Hubert Ward, were at the bedside.

PREMIER BOTHA RESIGNS

Cape Town, S.A., Dec. 14.—General Louis Botha to-day resigned the premiership of the Union of South Africa, which he has held since May 31, 1910. He took this step in consequence of dissensions from the Dutch extremist in the cabinet led by General J. B. M. Hertzog, whose attitude on naval and other imperial questions caused a revival of the old racial feud.

The Edmonton Journal reprints Gerald J. Lively's poem "The Song of the Binder" from The Guide, with the comment that it is "excellent poetry, but is not practical." True poetry is never "practical" to the ordinary mind, just because the poet has a vision that goes farther and pierces deeper than the common gaze. The time when Western farmers are free from the burdens now resting on them may be a "dream," but nevertheless that time is coming.

Miss Edith Coombs, a pretty girl with a wealth of red hair, will be the wireless operator on the steamer Roanoke when it sails on its next voyage from San Francisco to Portland and Astoria. Miss Coombs is the first woman operator to sail out of that port, and the second woman operator on the Pacific coast, the first being Miss Mabel Kalso, who has been stationed for several months on the steamship Mariposa, which plies between Seattle and Alaskan ports.

Letters That Tell Their Own Story

Farmers who say "You've got to show me," are requested to read the three letters reproduced below. There's nothing of theory here. It is all plain, practical facts

From Hardy Wear, Cummings, Alta.

"Allow me to state that I think The Guide is the best piece of reading that the farmers in the North-west can get hold of. The Guide is a great educator. I shall always subscribe to it as long as it keeps on filling its pages with truths, no matter how unpleasant they may be. I like The Guide because it publishes the views of the men who think differently than it does. I came to this country brought up to protectionist views, but must confess that The Guide has me pretty well shaken up in regard to those views.

I have not done much to help your publication, but hope to do better in the future. I hope to get a few more subscribers this winter, the few I did get like the paper first class and you may count on one and all renewing. If The Guide keeps on telling truths, giving honor where it is due, regardless of party, it cannot fail. The point where The Guide finds favors with the readers, as far as I know them, is being fair to all, no matter what party they belong to. It is a great thing to find a publication we can trust and once the farmers are convinced of it you may be sure of their continued support. We are so used to being fleeced that we are in danger of becoming the most suspicious and untrustful of people that ever existed.

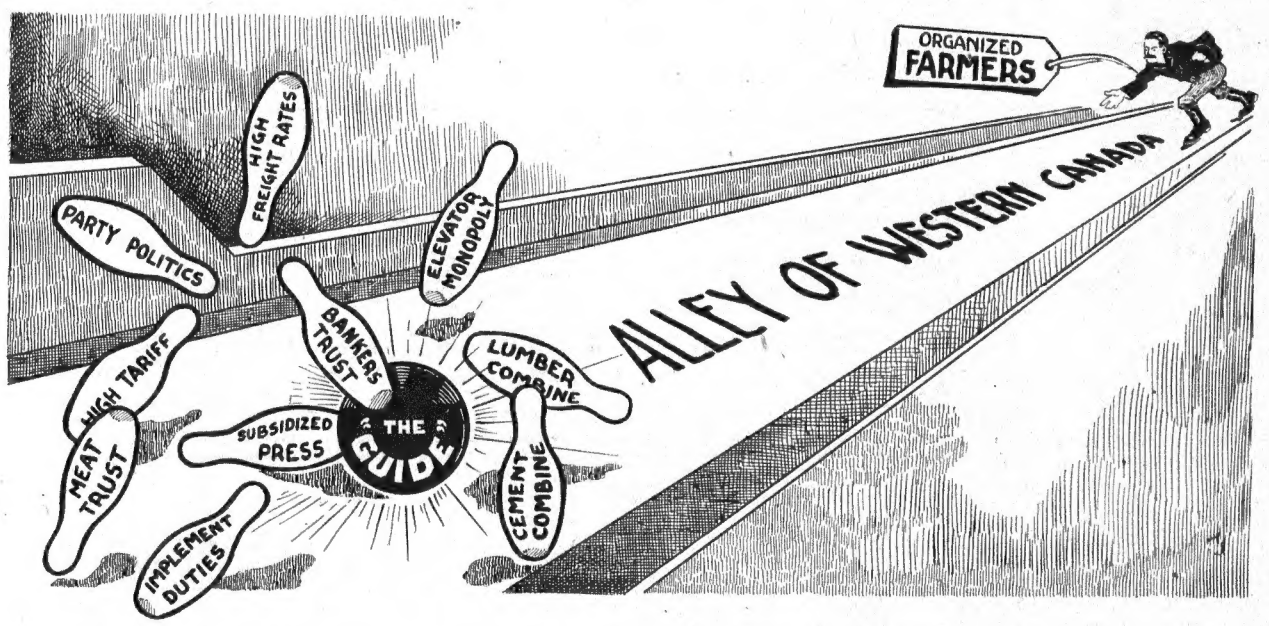
But good luck to The Guide; may its shadows never grow less. We'll do things yet to make it warm for someone."

From J. H. Richards, Chater, Man.

"I believe that there is no paper in Canada to-day that is a stronger advocate of Democracy and fair play than The Guide. There is no other paper that is making such a splendid fight against the protective tariff, class legislation and special privilege. The Guide deserves the support and patronage of every man in Western Canada who believes in the square deal."

From C. R. Snyder, Hamrlik, Man.

"I take this opportunity of wishing you all the success your efforts deserve. I truly appreciate The Guide more than any other paper I receive, because of the many uncolored truths contained in its columns."



The Farmers' Bowling Alley!

You know what it is that enables you to make a ten strike and sweep all the pins off the board. You have no doubt managed to perform this feat many a time by sending the ball right down the middle of the alley scattering the pins helter skelter.

The organized farmers are using their official organ, The Guide, as a ball of truth with telling effect. One by one the monopolies and special interests which have been plundering the farmers are being exposed and defeated. Victories have been won and greater victories will be won in the future. But we need the help of every farmer.

Before the End of January

about 15,000 subscriptions will expire. We want all our readers to help us by sending in their renewals now before the rush commences. Do not wait until you get a notice to renew. By renewing their subscriptions before they expire our readers can save us all the trouble and expense of writing 15,000 letters during the next two months. The date on your label will tell you when your subscription is due.

Take Advantage of this Splendid Offer

To give our readers a great saving over our regular price and do away with the bother of renewing every year we have decided to give them the benefit of the following greatly reduced rates:-

One Year	One Dollar
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YOU WANT MARQUIS

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We Have a Special Offer

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We await your inquiry for Catalogues, Seed Samples and Prices

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